

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. X No. 78



DECEMBER, 1952

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	337
Members	338
Annual General Meeting	340
Experiments with Magnets	349
By L. Keffler, D.Sc.	
Desert Dowser	367
By Gaston Burrige	
Investigations on Earth Radiations in Finland	369
A Generator of Variable Radiesthetic Power	374
By J. L. Capes, B.Sc.	
The Triangle of Health	378
By Philip Chapman, M.C., M.Inst.H.E.	
Notes and News	380
Reviews	383
Books and Appliances	<i>inside back cover</i>

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. X No. 78

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NOTICES

Mr. Max Freedom Long, the author of *The Secret Science behind Miracles*, is now kindly sending us the Bulletin of the Huna Research Associates, which covers Research and Experimentation in Huna and related religious and psychological fields. Numbers from 75 onwards have been received and can be borrowed from the B.S.D. Library.

* * * *

The book by Mr. V. D. Wethered, B.Sc., entitled *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy or Health and the Pendulum*, is obtainable at the price of 10/6 to non-members and 8/6 to members.

* * * *

The following books are also published by the Society:—
Dowsing, by Captain W. H. Trinder, 10/- (7/6 to members)
Radiations, by T. Bedford Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., 8/6.

* * * *

The following book has been added to the library:—
Biotonic Therapy, by Maryla de Chrapowicki, 76 pages

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

Copies of *Radiesthesia IV* can be obtained from Miss Barnard, 4 Wimpole Mews, London, W.1, price 5/-.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

* * * *

Enel, the author of *Radiations des Formes et Cancer*, a copy of which is in the B.S.D. library, has agreed that Mr. Noel Macbeth should help him to give instruction in the use of a certain kind of radiation derived from geometrical form as represented by the Great Pyramid. This radiation has been shown to have a curative value by the high percentage of recoveries from complaints, certified to have been of a very serious nature by ordinary medical diagnosis, before the treatment by this radiation was started.

It is highly desirable that a knowledge of this form of treatment should be accessible to medical practitioners, trained biologists and physicists, but it is essential that those who intend to administer it should be able to make use of Radiesthesia for controlling the results of each day's treatment, as an overdose of the radiation may be harmful.

Mr. Macbeth has therefore agreed to be the mouthpiece of Enel. In September Mr. Macbeth gave an introductory lecture to guests of the London Divining Methods Research Group. A copy of this will be sent to those who want further information with a view either to joining a class in London meeting periodically from next January, or to receiving reports about the class's experimental work.

The expenditure involved will be pooled.

Those interested should write direct to Mr. Noel Macbeth, Fivehouses, Stock, Essex.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1952

The eighteenth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 15. About thirty members were present, Colonel Bell being in the Chair.

(1). The Chairman suggested that the minutes of the General Meeting held in 1951, a report of which had been published in the journal for December of that year, should be taken as read. This was agreed to by a show of hands and the minutes were signed.

(2). Colonel Bell then read the following Report :

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to report that the membership of our Society continues to grow. According to the list in our last journal the total number of members at the end of July was 591 as against 564 on the same date last year and 535 the year before that. Of our 591 members 206, just about a third, are resident overseas.

We have to regret the loss by death of several old members during the past year, notably Captain H. I. Halliday on January 25th and Mr. J. L. Capes on April 30th.

Captain Halliday was a dowser of considerable ability and wide experience. He had lived in India for many years, first as an officer of the Indian Army and then as a member of a Forest and Timber firm. In this latter capacity he had often used his powers for finding water, and after he had retired and settled in England he did water locations in this country and also in Arabia and in the Canary Islands. He made use of the subconscious mind to good purpose, and found mental concentration a satisfactory substitute for samples ; he was frequently successful in dowsing on maps. He contributed to our journal on several occasions and some members may remember his instructive article entitled "B.S.D. Research," which appeared in the journal for September, 1948.

Mr. J. L. Capes was a trained scientist and an Electrical Engineer. He settled in Egypt in 1902, I think as a lecturer in a Government College. He was a man of many parts, one of his hobbies being the study of sand dunes, on which he wrote a small thesis. In 1934 he became interested in Radiesthesia and was most persevering in developing his skill. He was a great advocate of the Universal Pendulum, so called, and contributed a paper about it as well as other articles to *Radio-Perception*. An article by

him which was sent to me by a friend after his death will probably be included in the next journal. He had a narrow escape during the recent disturbances in Cairo when the Turf Club, where he normally resided, was burnt down and several members murdered. He had left the Club less than an hour before the rioters arrived, and it is particularly sad that he should so narrowly have escaped death, only to perish by natural causes a few weeks later.

Two other members, old both in years and membership, have, I regret to say, also passed away, namely Mr. A. MacDonald and the Rev. A. R. Mead.

The journal has been produced on the same lines as hitherto but as you will see later when the accounts are being considered, the cost of production has, owing to the higher price of paper and printing, considerably increased.

As Editor I would like to thank all those who have been good enough to contribute articles and to review books and the foreign journals. I am especially grateful to Brother B. Cowan, who although he is not a member, has very kindly undertaken to review the *Rivista Italiana di Radiestesia* in the lack of any member who has sufficient leisure or a knowledge of Italian.

I again make my annual appeal that anyone who has anything of interest to his brother members to impart, in any way connected with the objects of the Society, should contribute an article about it for *Radio-Perception*.

The Society has not produced any more books during the year but the three we have continue to sell. *Dowsing*, by Captain Trinder is now out of debt, *Radiations* by Mr. T. B. Franklin is nearly so, and Mr. Wethered's book *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homocopathy*, has more than paid for itself.

Our small library was used last year to better purpose than it had been the year before for there were 147 withdrawals of books as against 38. Suggestions for new books will be welcomed.

During the year under review lectures have been given by Dr. A. T. Westlake on "Further Wanderings in the Radiesthetic Field," by Mrs. Norah Millen on "Dowsing Adventures in Ceylon," by Major Cooper-Hunt on "Metro-Sonics," by Mrs. Barraclough on "Self Aid with Rod and Pendulum," by Mr. L. E. Eeman on "Creative Faith," by Dr. R. C. Thornton on "The Subconscious Mind and the Dowsing Effect," and by Mr. C. W. Davson on "Prospecting for Oil in Many Lands." We tender our thanks to these members and two non-members for the trouble they took in giving us the benefit of their knowledge and experience. Mr. Davson's excellent lecture should be particularly instructive for enthusiastic dowsers who too readily

exaggerate the implications of a reaction for oil, for the lecture clearly shows how necessary it is to discover the extent of the oil field and the whole geological conditions. Mr. Davson has informed me that the librarian of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers has signified his appreciation of the lecture by asking for a copy which will be mentioned in their *Proceedings* and be kept as a pamphlet in the Library of the Institution.

The Reception this year was held at 11 Chandos Street on April 16th and was attended by about 60 members and their friends. A short note of the meeting was printed in *Radio-Perception*, including an account of the demonstration, by Dr. Michael Ash, of an instrument he had devised which should be of use for mineral prospection.

The Summer Meeting was held on July 12th of the current year and was described in the September journal. As stated therein the attendance so far as members was concerned hardly justified the trouble and expense involved. It seems that the interest of most members is not concerned with the finding of subterranean water but rather with the application of the dowsing phenomena for medical purposes. This is perhaps natural in a country where water is abundant and ready to hand whilst many people seem to suffer from some complaint of an arthritic or rheumatic nature. The Council have decided to arrange the next meeting on different lines; at the same time any suggestions from members will be welcomed.

Regarding the practical side of our Society's activities, I have on several occasions since the Society was formed tried to get the Ministry of Health interested in the use of dowsing in connection with the expansion of water supply systems in this country. When as a result of the General Election I found that one of our members had been elected to the House of Commons I took the opportunity of asking him to make a further appeal to the Ministry of Health. This he kindly did but received an answer from the Ministry of Local Government and Planning to the effect that the Department is well aware of the importance of using local underground water supplies where these are available and local authorities are encouraged to develop schemes that will make use of suitable local resources—and that it is the Minister's practice to rely on the advice of the Geological Survey about the reliability and extent of underground resources, and experience has shown that there is no reason for departing from this practice.

This is the sort of answer I expected and it appears to leave the employment of dowsers to the decision of the Geological Survey. This is to be regretted as many geologists know little about the practical value of dowsing or are prejudiced against

it, probably as a result of some unsuccessful test or of one or two failures on the part of incompetent performers. As an example I will refer you to the remarks in the foreword of a book called *The Geology of Water Supply* by an eminent geologist, Sir Cyril Fox, which was published in 1949. This is what he says : "To many the belief in water diviners to secure supplies of water remains strong although few have had personal experience of success from water divining. The subject is a controversial one as there is no doubt that some diviners have proved successful in indicating small supplies of underground water." He then refers to the abortive tests carried out at Guildford nearly 40 years ago, but says nothing about numerous later tests and experiments, nor does he mention the valuable work done, during the present century, by such people as Mullins, Timms, Tompkins, Pogson, Mrs. Millen, Maby and others in increasing the water supplies of this country.

In an attempt to draw attention to the urgent need of proper water supply systems in the numerous outlying villages and communities in this country, where water often fails completely during the summer or is only obtainable with difficulty, I sent a letter to the paper known as *The Surveyor*. In it I pointed out how advantageous it would be to promote local schemes of water supply depending on underground water which is often to be found on the spot or very near, and represented that such supplies could generally be indicated more easily by a competent dowser than by a geologist. The letter was printed in the issue of *The Surveyor* of January 26th, but I cannot say whether it produced any result.

If dowsers are not appreciated in this country as they should be the case is far different abroad. An outstanding example of successful dowsing in Persia is provided by the opening at Shiraz a few months ago of the first piped supply in that country. The source of this supply is derived from six wells, each on its own flow, the sites for which were located by Colonel Merrylees acting on behalf of the well-known firm of hydraulic engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. Of a group of three wells which had been sited on geological advice one was a complete failure and two were partial failures. Each of the new wells was tested to 25,000 gallons per hour with negligible effect on the adjacent wells, so the supply should be satisfactory.

I may say that Colonel Merrylees is now in Kuwait, where he is very hopeful of being able to obtain water in this place, which must be one of the driest on earth.

East Africa affords a wide field for anyone able to locate water by dowsing or any other method. Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Hennessey, of Naivasha, Kenya Colony, wrote to me in June saying that

since he has been in practice, which was, I think, the autumn of 1947, he had, up to December 31st, 1951, sited 272 wells in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa and the Seychelles. All the sites had not been drilled but of these that had been only one was a failure and in that case he had not been given the opportunity of rechecking as provided in his contract. At various times during the last two years he has sent me ten letters expressing appreciation of his services, of which I have taken copies, from private people and managers of estates. For instance a letter of June 15th, 1950, from the Unonio Sisal Estate reports that two bore holes made on the advice of geologists had yielded only brackish water but that the well sited by Colonel Hennessey on the highest point of the estate was yielding 3,000 gallons per hour, whilst a letter dated October 4th, 1951, from the Drounglas Sisal Estates states that a borehole made at a spot where the Geological Survey had declared that it was most unlikely that water would be found, a supply of 2,000 g.p.h. of good water was struck at a depth of 254 feet.

No doubt many other successful wells have been sited by members of the B.S.D., but I have no information about them. It is a pity that more reports on statistical lines are not forthcoming, for it is obvious that the acceptance of dowsing for water by engineers and surveyors as a practical measure depends on the continued provision of suitable evidence. So much for water.

The demand for dowzers to discover the existence of harmful radiations and to provide measures for their neutralisation seems to be continuous both in this country and abroad. I recently met a dowser from Finland, Mr. Veli Nupponen, who told me that this is one of his most important activities.

There seem to be numerous methods for dealing with these harmful rays apart from changing the position of a bed or chair, and the charges made by dowzers seem to vary. It would appear desirable that an optimum method should be discovered by consultation between dowzers who practise in this line, for it may well be that some of the methods now advocated are unduly elaborate and involve the sufferer in unnecessary expense.

As I have already mentioned most of our new members now join the Society from their interest in the medical aspect, that to which the term "Radiesthesia" is usually applied. As can be seen from the articles in *Radio-Perception* and from the reviews of foreign journals, there appear to be numerous methods, involving the use of a pendulum of one kind or another, to indicate disease and its remedy through the medium of a human product such as a blood spot, a photograph or a signature and sometimes apparently, without any medium at all except mental concen-

tration, if this can be called a medium. In fact it seems clear that "Radiesthesia" of this extreme kind has no connection with radiation in the ordinary sense of the word but that the movements of the pendulum are the direct result of an instantaneous mental perception which in some manner causes the pendulum's movements.

In my report at the General Meeting last year I referred to the legacy for research, now amounting to over £1,000, which Captain W. H. Trinder had left to the Society. Since then we have given the Fundamental Research Centre an undertaking to help to finance a scientist, Dr. Phyllis Croft, for a period of one year, so that she may carry out research on the physiological process by which the dowser's involuntary muscular reactions take place, and we hope to hear shortly that a definite arrangement has been made.

I should explain that the Fundamental Research Centre is a small scientific establishment, at 74 Cavendish Street, started by Tullis, Russell and Co. Ltd., in connection with the manufacture of paper and that Sir David Russell, who is one of our members, is much interested in all sorts of scientific investigation.

Dowsers talk glibly of reactions, oscillations, gyrations taking place in their search for their objective, but I have not heard of any experiments undertaken in order to discover why, from the physiological point of view, any muscular movements should take place at all, in response either to a stimulus arising from some part of the brain—as must be the case when distant prospecting is concerned—or to an obviously external stimulus directly affecting the human neuro-muscular system.

Here I would refer you to the careful experiments carried out by the Belgian Committee, of which Dr. Keffler, one of our members, is the leader. These experiments have been described in detail in *Radiesthésie pour Tous*, which is so ably reviewed in *Radio-Perception* by Mr. Wethered, and I hope to publish a summary in the next journal. Without going into detail, these experiments appear to show conclusively that the dowser himself is directly affected by a magnetic field and that the movements of the dowser's instrument are not due to some sort of clairvoyant perception on the dowser's part, actuating the appropriate nerves and muscles.

Before I close I would like on your behalf to thank our Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Somers Taylor, for the work he has done for us during the past year. Most of us, even those who have retired, are pretty fully occupied nowadays and anyone who takes on an extra job of this kind very much deserves our gratitude.

[illegible]

Major Pogson proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his report, which was seconded by Mr. Dancey and passed.

Mr. Sykes suggested that a meeting should be arranged of members who practised the neutralisation of harmful rays so that conformity should be arrived at regarding methods to be adopted and their cost.

(3). The Treasurer then explained the accounts for the preceding year, drawing attention to the greatly increased cost of the journal and to the favourable position which had been reached of the three books for which the Society was responsible. He also mentioned the nuisance occasioned by members who had resigned but failed to cancel their banker's orders.

The passing of the accounts, proposed by Mr. Spong and seconded by Mr. Wethered, was carried.

(4). The Chairman pointed out that under Rule 20 Colonel Bell was due to retire as President. Colonel Bell then left the chair, which was taken by Major Pogson.

It was proposed by Mr. Spong and seconded by Mr. Latham that Colonel Bell should be re-elected as President. The proposal was carried and Colonel Bell resumed the chair.

The Chairman pointed out that under Rules 21 and 22 Mr. Parker had to retire as a Vice-President. Mr. Parker had offered himself for election as a member of the Council but not as a Vice-President. Under the same Rules Mr. Wethered and Colonel Merrylees retired from the Council. Mr. Wethered is prepared to serve as a Vice-President and Colonel Merrylees offers himself for re-election to the Council.

It was accordingly proposed by Mr. Sykes, and seconded by Colonel Edwards that Mr. Wethered should be elected a Vice-President, and that Mr. Parker and Colonel Merrylees should be elected members of the Council.

The proposal was carried.

(5). Under Rule 30 the election of Messrs. James, Edwards and Co. as auditors at a fee of not more than seven guineas was proposed by Mr. Sykes and seconded by Mr. Wethered and carried.

There being no further business to transact the meeting was closed at 4 p.m., when tea was served.

At 4.30 Mr. L. J. Latham gave an interesting and practical lecture on "Accuracy Factors in Dowsing."

A CONDENSED REPORT OF THE EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT WITH MAGNETS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION OF CONTROL OF RADIESTHESIA IN 1951

By L. KEFFLER, D.Sc. (Liv.)

I.—INTRODUCTION

At the start of the experiments here described our primary aim was, by collecting a large number of reproducible facts, to obtain definite clues regarding the nature of the influences to which the organism of the dowser is subjected when in presence of material objects, the location of which is not known to anybody.

To achieve this aim we resorted to the procedure of hiding the object quite arbitrarily in one of the many compartments (real or fictitious) of a specially devised box inside which the object could be moved unseen along a straight or a circular path.

II.—DESCRIPTION OF THE APPARATUS

A.—THE PARALLELEPIPED BOX

A wooden frame was made in the shape of a parallelepiped by joining two parallel square boards (15cm. square) by means of four parallel square laths (about one metre long).

The front and back faces were closed with light triplex wood.

The upper face was covered with stout white drawing paper divided up into adjacent equal rectangles numbered 1 to 16 representing fictitious compartments in the box. It was over the track so constituted that the pendulum was to be moved to and fro, in search of the hidden object.

For the object we selected a horse-shoe magnet having a lifting power of 1 Kg; it was placed inside a small mobile carriage, on top of a 4.5 volt battery laid flat at the bottom of the carriage, and with the axis of symmetry of the magnet along a vertical. The carriage could be made to glide along two wooden rails formed by the lower laths of the frame.

In order to allow for the easy control of the locations made by means of the pendulum the battery was connected to a small electric bulb fixed between the two poles of the magnet and to a switch attached to the bottom of the carriage, which could be opened or closed from underneath the box. The light from this bulb could be seen through the transparent paper cover of the box.

To both sides of the carriage a cord was attached which, after traversing the corresponding sides of the box, passed over two

pulleys fixed to the outside faces of the latter. By pulling this cord to and fro the carriage could be set arbitrarily under any compartment of the track.

B.—THE AUTOMATIC REVOLVING TRAY

A circular wooden plate (60cm. in diameter) was fixed concentrically over the top of the metallic disc of a phonograph with clock-work .

At one point of the periphery of this plate there was attached a small wooden box just large enough to hold the horse-shoe magnet with its axis of symmetry in a vertical position.

Between the poles of the magnet was suspended a small electric bulb connected with a battery (4.5 volt) fixed over the central part of the wooden plate and to a push-switch with its button in the exact centre of the latter.

The whole mechanism was surrounded by a square wooden cage covered with stout white paper upon which there was drawn a circular track divided up into 25 equal adjacent sectors. By rotation of the tray the magnet could be made to occupy a position below any one of the sectors. To do this the clock-work was set going from the outside of the cage by means of two cords attached to the two opposite ends of the brake controlling the motion of the metallic disc.

In order to allow for the easy control of the locations made by means of the pendulum, the push-button of the switch was made to protrude through the centre of the paper carrying the circular track. It could thus be worked from the outside of the cage, the exact position of the magnet being then shown by the light shining through the paper.

The choice of the duration of the rotation being entirely left to the discretion of the controller, all the compartments of the track had *effectively* the same chance of being occupied by the magnet after the latter had executed a long series of rotations round the centre.

To ensure the smooth working of the apparatus we had to provide it with a counter-poise attached to the opposite side of the disc. Since the nature of this counterpoise was likely to have a perturbing effect upon the dowsing, we tried several kinds of materials, such as lead, silver and porcelain plus glass.

III.—GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF A HORSE-SHOE MAGNET ON A COMPASS-NEEDLE MADE TO MOVE ABOUT THE POLES.

In order to get a concrete idea of the variation of the fields of force due to a magnet, we disposed immediately over the box inside which the magnet was to be hidden later on, a large horizontal sheet of drawing paper.

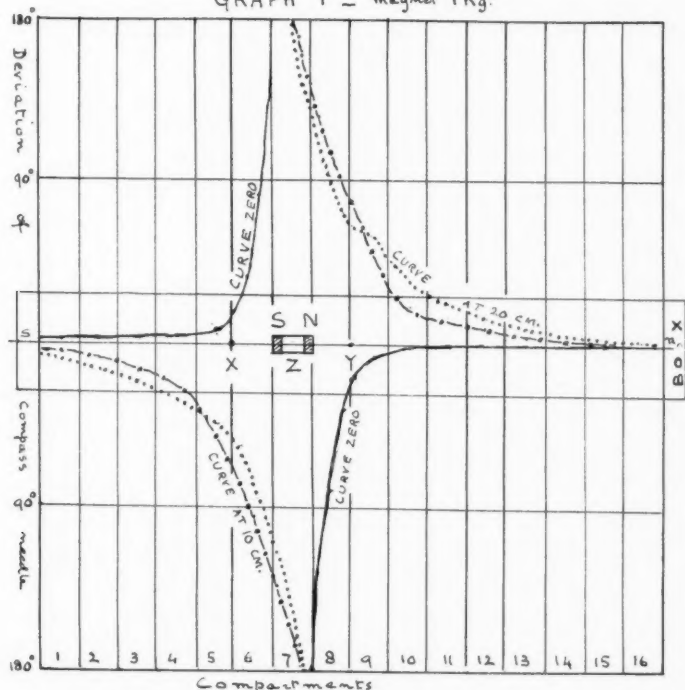
A.—USING THE PARALLELEPIPED BOX

After giving the box an orientation such that its long axis was parallel to the magnetic meridian (ns), the magnet was placed under one of the compartments of the box with its axis of symmetry along a vertical, the line of the poles being either perpendicular or parallel to the magnetic meridian and the poles turned towards the zenith.

The sheet of drawing paper was then divided into as many rectangles as there were compartments in the box by drawing perpendiculars to the direction of the magnetic meridian. The width of each of these rectangles was equal to the length of any compartment, and was also equal to the width of the magnet along the line of the poles.

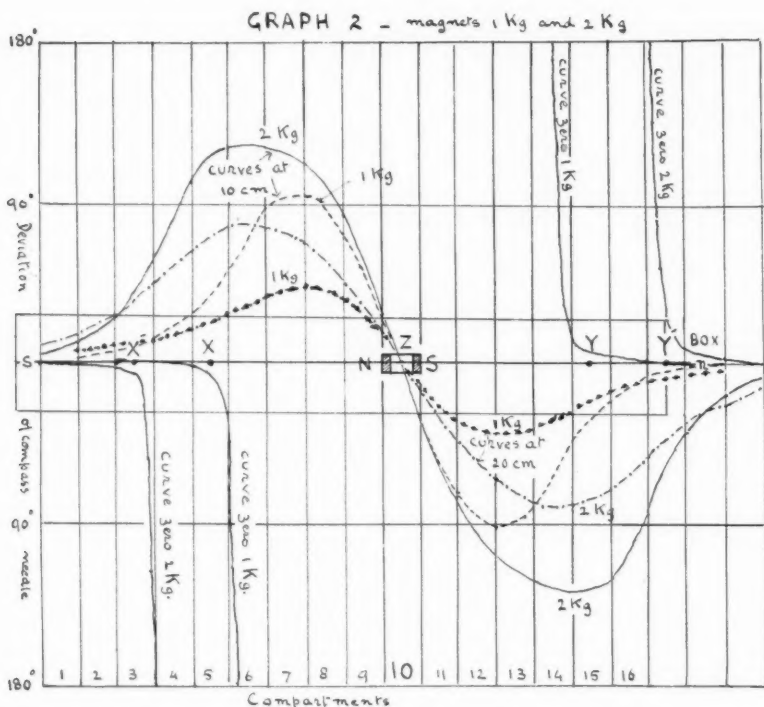
Lines were then drawn at intervals of 10 cm. (not shown in the graphs), parallel to the magnetic meridian (ns) to facilitate observations on the compass-needle when placed at varying distances from the meridian.

GRAPH 1 — magnet 1 Kg.



For a magnet of a given power, there were three principal cases to be considered:

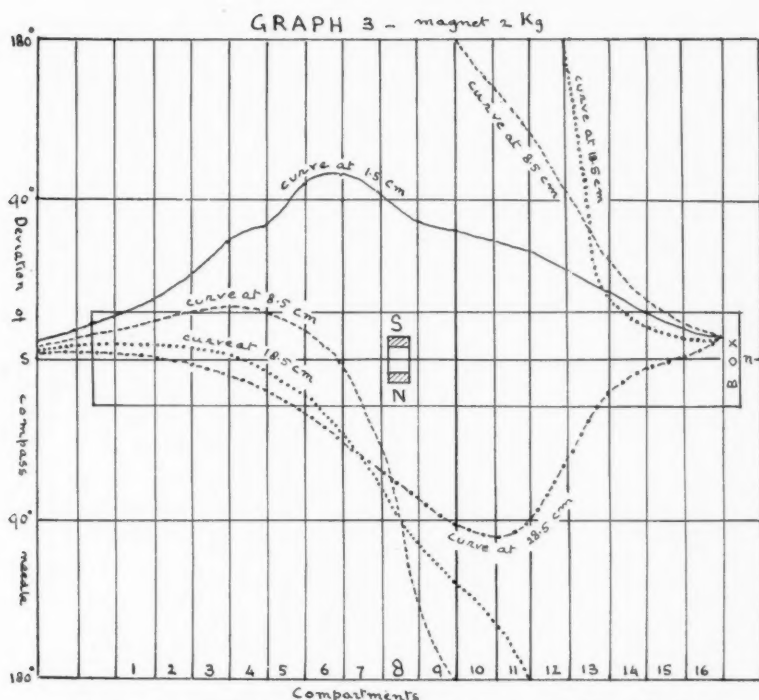
(a) the line NS of the poles coincided with and had the same direction as the magnetic meridian ns (see Graph 1);



(b) NS and ns coincided but were opposite in direction (see Graph 2);

(c) NS and ns were perpendicular to one another (see Graph 3).

We summarised our observations by means of graphs of the curves obtained by fixing a series of points the ordinates of which, perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, proportional in length to the number of degrees of deflection of the compass needle, whilst their position in a horizontal direction corresponded with the actual position of the compass needle on the paper.



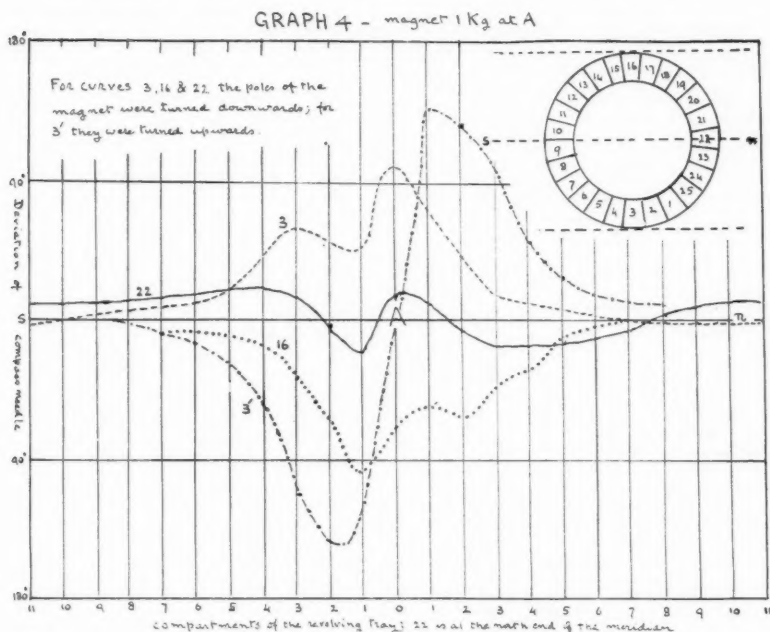
Even a superficial examination of these graphs will show that the variation of the magnetic field is very different for the three cases considered, but that the curves are very similar when only the strength of the magnet is altered.

B.—USING THE AUTOMATIC REVOLVING TRAY.

Before starting measurements the tray was given a definite orientation, the diameter which passed through the centre of compartment No. 22 at one end and between 9 and 10 at the other, being chosen arbitrarily for alignment along the magnetic meridian. After covering the tray with a large sheet of paper we drew upon it the circular track divided into 25 equal sectors mentioned above.

We then selected as reference positions for the magnet, compartment No. 22 and compartments 3 and 16 through which the diameter perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, here tangential to the circular path of the magnet, passed at points near their centres.

The magnet was placed in turn in each of these three compartments and the compass-needle gradually moved over the centres of each of the other compartments. For each of these positions we measured the angle made by the needle with the direction of the magnetic meridian. By plotting the distances, measured along the circumference, of the centres of the compartments from that holding the magnet, on either side of the latter, and after converting the angles and and arcs into linear dimensions, we obtained the curves represented in Graph 4.



The curves 3, 16 and 22 refer to positions of the magnet when the poles were pointing downwards, whilst curve 3' refers to the poles turned upwards.

These curves show us that, when the magnet is confined to a circular path, there is still acting upon the dowser an influence varying with the position of the magnet on this path and corresponding to the orientation of the line of poles with respect to the magnetic meridian, but that this influence is less disturbing than in the case of a rectilinear trajectory. This should explain why the results obtained in the location of the hidden magnet

under a circular path were definitely better than those referring to the rectilinear path.

IV.—PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF A MAGNET

A.—BY MEANS OF THE PENDULUM

Having thus mapped out the variation in a horizontal plane of the influence exerted by a magnet on a compass-needle (moving round its poles), according to the orientation of the line of the poles with respect to the magnetic meridian, we set ourselves the task of finding out whether there could exist a simple relation between the point on top of the parallelepiped box where the pendulum changed its motion and that at which the compass-needle showed a sudden change of large amplitude.

To this end we have had the benefit of the experience of an "ace" of the pendulum (V.M.), whom we knew to be particularly sensitive to the action of magnets. The problem was put to him as follows:

"Here, inside a long box orientated along the magnetic meridian there stands somewhere, in a vertical position, a horse-shoe magnet. Can you mark upon the sheet of paper covering this box where you feel, with the help of your pendulum, the strongest reaction?"

(1) In the case of Graph 1 (where NS and ns had the same direction), V.M. felt strong reactions at about 10cm. on either side of compartment No. 7, at points marked X and Y, and a weaker reaction at Z, half-way between X and Y. But in Graph 1 10cm. represents the width of one-and-a-half compartments, and curve zero, which corresponds to the change of orientation of the compass-needle when moved along the longitudinal axis of the box, takes a sharp turn upwards or downwards precisely when the needle reaches a distance of 10cm. from the point Z which is the neutral point of the magnet. (The magnet was actually at the very place where the pendulum had detected it).

(2) In the case of Graph 2 (lifting power of magnet equals 2Kg; NS and ns having opposite directions), our dowser felt strong reactions at about 50cm. on either side of compartment No. 10, at points marked X' and Y', and a weaker reaction at Z, half-way between X' and Y'.

But 50cm. in Graph 2 represents the width of seven compartments and curve zero takes a sharp turn upwards or downwards precisely when the needle is at a distance of 50cm. from the point Z, where the magnet was correctly located.

(3) In the case of Graph 3 (where NS and ns are perpendicular to one another), the reactions were more indefinite. V.M. felt something on top of compartment No. 5, i.e., on the left-hand portion of curve at 1.5cm. in Graph 3, where the gradient of

the curve is actually greater than in any other portion, left or right, but he could not feel any definite reaction on the right hand portion of the curve (where in fact the curve shows no steep change of gradient at all). V.M. thought that the magnet was probably under compartment No. 8, where he felt some reaction, but on the whole everything was rather vague, as compared with the previous cases.

Such observations showed that the problem of locating a horse-shoe magnet hidden in some part of a long box by using a method of detection based upon physiological reflexes is not so simple a matter as some dowzers might think: as shown in Graphs 1 to 3 the difficulties met with vary considerably according to the orientation of the line of the poles with respect to the track. We should therefore expect the proportion of hits to the number of trials to vary within large limits. This is what actually happened, as we will prove later on.

Such variation is however not due only to the shape or position of the curve characteristic of the influence exerted by the magnet upon a compass-needle following the same track as the dowser's hand. It also depends upon the fundamental nature of the field due to the magnet along certain directions. Indeed, according to Colonel Count de Marsay (1) a bar magnet gives rise to two different types of radiation, at least when considered from a physiological point of view. The first type emanates from the poles in the form of two opposite conical beams of rays, the common axis of these cones coinciding with the line of the poles. De Marsay called these rays *radiations d'allure magnétique*, which we might translate "pseudo-magnetic radiations," recalling the fact that, in the hands of de Marsay, they could only be detected by means of a certain type of metallic divining rod, which he called therefore a magnetic rod.* The second type of radiation observed by de Marsay emanates from the neutral point of the magnet in the form of two opposite conical beams having also a common axis but this time perpendicular to the line of the poles. De Marsay called these rays *radiations d'allure électrique*, which may be translated "pseudo-electric radiations," to recall the fact that de Marsay could only detect them by means of another type of metallic divining rod, which he called an electric rod. When however de Marsay tried either of his two metallic rods anywhere else in space he got no reaction at all.

* Both types of rods were made of iron wire, the main difference between them being that the magnetic rods were partly wound in spirals, thus forming solenoids the extremities of which were held in the hands of the dowser.

When pseudo-magnetic rods are held in the dowser's hands, the human current passes through the solenoid and converts it, according to de Marsay, into a magnet. Hence the name given to this type of rod and the explanation of its action upon the poles of a real magnet.

We tried to repeat these observations of de Marsay, for which purpose we again had the benefit of the great sensitivity of our friend V.M. We asked him to experiment with six different metallic rods, made of either iron, steel or copper, bent in different ways, but belonging in each case to either the magnetic or the electric type. With the first type V.M. only got reactions when in front of either of the poles; with the second type only in front of the neutral point, thus confirming de Marsay's observations. The reactions were stronger with iron or steel than with copper.

These conclusions may be extended to a horse-shoe magnet; they explain the great differences which we recorded in our frequency of hits according to the direction of the line of approach of the dowser's hand with respect to the orientation of the magnet.

This general agreement between the results obtained through the human body and those obtained by means of a compass-needle are very important in regard to the nature of the dowsing phenomena. They suggest indeed that there must be some physical factor intervening in the production of such reactions. That this is really the case we will now emphasize further by purely orthodox scientific methods.

B.—BY MEANS OF ORTHODOX SCIENTIFIC METHODS

BIOMAGNETIC EFFECTS

Sensitivity of colloids and of organic substances towards magnetic directive forces

Faraday (2) and after him Plücker (3) have observed that blood from man or animals is diamagnetic; hence the blood of a dowser will repel the lines of force of a magnetic field, notwithstanding the presence in the hæmoglobin molecule of an atom of iron (a paramagnetic element).

Dr. J. Regnault (4) observed that the number of red and white corpuscles changed considerably during rest or sleep, according to the orientation of the subject with respect to the magnetic meridian.

Gamgee (5), by suspending between the poles of an electromagnet small dried pellets made of various crystalline compounds derived from blood, observed that oxyhæmoglobin, methemoglobin and carboxyhæmoglobin are strongly diamagnetic; indeed, if the long axis of the pellets is brought parallel to the line of poles before the circuit of the electromagnet is closed, there follows a rotation of 90° as soon as the magnetic field is established, i.e., the long axis takes an orientation perpendicular to the line of the poles. On the other hand, with hæmatin and hæmin, which are strongly paramagnetic, it is the opposite which takes place.

Sensitivity of ions to magnetic fields

In order to demonstrate such effects, Urbasch (6, 7) used two electrolytes (such as dilute and concentrated sulphuric acid solutions) which are only slightly miscible. By placing the lighter one on top of the other he observed that the ions moved perpendicularly to the boundary plane of the two liquids. When however a magnetic field was applied, the ions deviated from the normal to the surface of separation and the upper liquid started rotating. (This is easy to show by dropping some lycopod powder over the free surface of the two solutions). By reversing the direction of the current, and consequently also of the magnetic field, the direction of rotation was reversed.

Sensitivity of nerves and muscles to magnetic fields

Schiff (8) has proved: (1) that the "latent period" (i.e., the interval of time between the initial stage of excitation of the nerve and the first resultant reaction) decreases with the application of a magnetic field;

(2) that the general sensitivity of man and animals increases under such conditions.

EXPERIMENTS REGARDING THE ROTATION OF THE PLASMA AND THE SPEED OF GROWTH OF CELLS FROM PLANTS

Experiments on rotation

Ewart (9) has observed that changes in the rotation of the plasma do not occur when the axis of the cell is perpendicular to the lines of force.

On the other hand Ssawostin (10), by using a constant magnetic field, found

(1) that the sign of the change of rotational speed of the plasma from cells of various plants, when exposed to the field for 6 minutes at the most, depends upon the orientation of the longitudinal axis of the cell with respect to the direction of the lines of force.

(2) that the direction of the plasmatic motions depends upon the polarity of the electromagnet used.

Experiments on the speed of growth of the cell

Sawostin (11), by using a constant magnetic field, discovered that the growing speed of wheat increases considerably when the lines of force are perpendicular to the longitudinal axis.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ANIMALS AND MAN

Experiments on the directive effects of magnetic forces

Brunner and De la Rive (12) have observed that when a frog is suspended in any direction between the poles of an electro-

magnet, it turns round as soon as the circuit is closed, so that its longitudinal axis becomes perpendicular to the line of the poles.

Experiments on the effect of magnetic forces upon the general state of health of animals

Saito (13) has shown that when rabbits are kept between the poles of an electromagnet for a sufficiently long time (say 8 to 10 minutes) under application of an alternating current, there is at first apparent insensibility. This however gives way progressively to increasing restlessness, the blood vessels start swelling, the tendons redden, perspiration increases and the animals become more and more depressed.

Experiments of Dr. J. Regnault (14)

The Japanese had observed many centuries ago that the best sleep was obtained when the longitudinal axis of the body was placed along a magnetic meridian, with the head pointing towards the magnetic pole.

Dr. Regnault, after verifying that contention, found that in such position the arterial tension gives the lowest maximum, the highest minimum and the lowest oscillometric index. When the orientation of the body is altered, these characteristics of the blood stream change also. Simultaneously the resistance of the body, which has a maximum of the order of 5,000 ohms when the body is facing South, drops to a minimum of less than 4,000 ohms when it is facing West.

Using bar magnets (which were constituent parts of his "Inductor"), Dr. Regnault found that when a human subject is facing the magnetic North and he brought one of the poles of his bar magnet (orientated along the magnetic meridian) within about 2 inches from the 7th cervical vertebra one of the two following things occurred: if the pole facing the neck was a North pole there was no perceptible motion of the index of Regnault's Inductor; when however a South pole was used, the index moved, showing that under those conditions the resistance of the body was changed.

Antalgic influence of a magnetic field towards a human subject

Dr. Hansen (15) has made a systematic study of the antalgic effects obtained by means of a constant magnetic field. She used horse-shoe electromagnets (of 8 to 10 kg. lifting power) and placed the patient between the poles. In order to prevent auto-suggestion the patient did not know whether the circuit was open or closed. She thus obtained various degrees of success in cases of sciatica, headache, neurasthenia, lumbago, cholecystitis, anthrax, inflammation of the tendons, &c.

Experiments on the increase of oxygen absorption by man

Marigliano (16) and Muller (17) have observed an increase in the content of hæmoglobin in the blood of persons submitted to a magnetic field.

By repeating these experiments with 208 patients and drawing their metabolism curves after 5 minutes' exposure above the South pole of her electromagnet, Dr. Hansen found that the oxygen absorption increased in general more rapidly when the patient was of a nervous type (except however with goitre patients).

It results from these experiments that the magnetic effects upon living organisms, from the lower to the higher forms of life, are very different according to the orientation of the line of the poles of the magnet with respect to the principal axis of these organisms. If our contention that a dowser obeys physiological reflexes is right, we should always be prepared, when working in presence of magnets with a pendulum, to get results very different according to the manner in which the hand of the operator encounters the line of the poles. The time for proving this contention has now come.

V.—LOCATION OF A HORSE-SHOE MAGNET BY MEANS OF THE PENDULUM

A.—EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PARALLELEPIPED BOX (OF 16 COMPARTMENTS)

On the whole, 61, 149 and 99 trials were carried out respectively by 3, 7 and 6 dowsers under conditions corresponding to the Graphs 1, 2 and 3.

The results have been summarised in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

(1) Graph 1 and Table 1 (the magnet had a lifting power of 1 Kg; NS and ns had the same direction).

The 61 trials in this category were carried out three years ago as preliminary tests, before we knew anything either about the importance of the orientation of the line of the poles with respect to the axis of the track or about the multiplicity of the reactions felt by sensitive dowsers on either side of the track.

These considerations explain at least partly why the results were not as good as we obtained later on after a systematic exploration of the magnetic field with a compass-needle. Notwithstanding this serious handicap, one of our best experimenters (R.H.), secured 4 hits out of 25 trials (instead of the 64 trials which should have been needed by the laws of chance to get such a result).

Table 1.—Using magnet of lifting power 1 Kg; NS and ns have same direction (see Graph 1)*

Dowser	Number		Divergencies from 1 to 15														
	of Trials	of Hits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
R.	6	0	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VdH. . .	30	1	3	4	5	2	3	6	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
R.H. . .	25	4	1	5	2	—	6	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total. .	61	5	5	9	8	3	9	7	3	4	2	3	3	—	—	—	—

Table 2.—Using magnet of lifting power 2 Kg; NS and ns have opposite directions. (See Graph 2).

Dowser	Number		Divergencies from 1 to 15														
	of Trials	of Hits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
G.H. . .	10	—	1	4	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.D. . .	13	1	—	1	5	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
H.M. . .	13	2	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
L.M. . .	15	2	3	2	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
L.H. . .	14	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
M.C. . .	20	3	3	3	2	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
M.A. . .	64	20	7	7	5	3	4	3	1	1	3	5	1	3	1	—	—
Total. .	149	31	18	18	14	6	11	11	7	5	9	9	3	6	1	—	—

Probability of securing 31 hits in 149 trials by mere chance = 1 : 300,000,000 approx.

Table 3.—Using magnet of lifting power 2 Kg; NS and ns are perpendicular (see Graph 3).

Dowser	Number		Divergencies from 1 to 15														
	of Trials	of Hits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C.D. . .	9	0	—	2	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.M. . .	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.C. . .	21	1	3	1	2	5	3	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
M.A. . .	42	3	5	8	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
L.H. . .	10	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G.H. . .	12	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total. .	99	13	9	15	14	12	9	7	6	6	4	2	1	—	1	—	—

Probability of securing 13 hits in 99 trials by mere chance = 1 : 200

In Table 1 the horizontal lines shew the results obtained by one of the dowsers at distances of 0 to 15 compartments from the target. It is worth mentioning that R.H. and VdH. got a fairly good concentration of the results in the immediate neighbourhood of the target: indeed the two dowsers obtained together $5+4=9$ shots, with a divergence of only one compartment on either side of the target, and $10+8=18$ shots with a divergence of ± 2 . Now in our previous experiments with the compass-needle, we found that it was about mid-way between compartments 1 and 2 on either side of the target that the curve zero (obtained with the

* Abbreviations used throughout the Tables: l.p.=line of poles of magnet; NS=direction of l.p.; ns=direction of the earth's magnetic field.

needle) took a sharp turn upwards or downwards and we should therefore expect the dowser to get reactions in that neighbourhood.

Tables 2 and 3 have been compiled in the same manner and need no further explanations. There are however two points worth noting: (1) in Table 2 we see that M.A. obtained a splendid concentration in the immediate neighbourhood of the target, namely $20+7+7=34$ results corresponding to the divergencies of 0 ± 1 and ±2 , against 30 results only for all the other possible deviations. On the other hand, we see that G.H. (who was the worst according to Table 2, without a single hit in 10 trials) is by far the best according to Table 3 (with 6 hits out of 12 trials!). How is this to be explained? Is it that G.H. has considerably improved his training between the two sets of experiments? Or is it that G.H. responds more easily to reactions of the pseudo-electric type, while M.A. is more sensitive to reactions of the pseudo-magnetic type? Or is it the result of a better disposition on the days when the results were best? We cannot tell, for all these assumptions may be true, and have probably something to do with the results obtained for these two dowsers. We personally think that M.A. is too sensitive to magnets, as she has deteriorated all through her many tests. G.H., on the other hand, made fewer trials and with much more rest in between; he never appeared to be upset after his multiple trials, while M.A. felt saturated after a single trial!

B.—EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTOMATIC REVOLVING TRAY (WITH 25 COMPARTMENTS).

On the whole, $100+100+102+160+100=562$ trials were carried out respectively by $9+8+6+9+6$ experimenters under the various conditions stated for the different series. The results are summarised in the Tables 4 to 8, which require only slight explanation.

Table 4.—Using the indirect (so-called mental) method, over a fictitious track.

Dowser	Number of Trials	Number of Hits	Divergencies from 1 to 12											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
L.H.	2	0	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.C.	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
J.	5	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
L.M.	5	0	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
M.A.	25	0	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	—	4
G.H.	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VdH.	35	2	3	5	4	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	—	3
V.O.	10	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
H.L.	10	2	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	100	6	10	15	7	7	5	6	7	7	8	7	4	11

Probability of securing 6 hits in 100 trials by mere chance = 1 : 10

Tables 5 to 8.—Using the direct (so-called physical) method, over a real target.

In Table 5 the l.p. is tangential to the periphery of the tray.

In Tables 6 and 7 the l.p. coincides with a diameter of the tray.

Table 5.—Using a 1 Kg magnet and a U.S.A. 4.5 volt battery plus a mass of lead as counter-poise.

<i>Dowser</i>	<i>Number of Trials</i>	<i>Number of Hits</i>	<i>Divergencies from 1 to 12</i>											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G.H.	4	0	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
L.H.	5	0	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
J.	5	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
H.L.	10	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
J.D.	7	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
V.O.	10	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
VdH.	38	5	3	5	5	3	1	—	3	3	2	4	4	—
M.A.	21	5	2	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	1
Totals	100	13	10	12	10	7	1	4	5	7	11	12	6	2

Probability of securing 13 hits in 100 trials = 1 : 7300

Table 6.—Using a 1 Kg magnet and 500grs. of silver coins as counter-poise.

<i>Dowser</i>	<i>Number of Trials</i>	<i>Number of Hits</i>	<i>Divergencies from 1 to 12</i>											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M.C.	11	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
L.M.	17	3	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	1
J.D.	16	3	—	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
L.H.	12	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
M.A.	32	9	4	—	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	4
G.H.	14	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total	102	27	10	3	5	8	7	5	7	5	6	4	2	13

Probability of securing 27 hits in 102 trials = 1 : 3×10^{11}

Table 7.—Using a 1 Kg magnet and a lump of porcelain and glass as counter-poise.

<i>Dowser</i>	<i>Number of Trials</i>	<i>Number of Hits</i>	<i>Divergencies from 1 to 12</i>											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
L.H.	7	0	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
L.M.	8	0	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
dH.	10	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2
M.C.	16	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	2
C.D.	14	2	4	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
M.A.	71	10	11	5	4	6	2	7	4	1	7	3	5	6
V.H.	10	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
P.M.	10	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
G.H.	14	7	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	160	29	21	12	13	10	11	10	7	5	12	9	5	16

Probability of 29 hits in 160 trials = $1 : 3 \times 10^{11}$

Table 8.—Using an inverted 1 Kg magnet and a counter-poise of 500grs. of silver coins (l.p. along diameter).

Dowsers	Number of Trials	Number of Hits	Divergencies from 1 to 12											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G.H.	8	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—
J.D.	9	0	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	1
L.H.	10	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
M.C.	16	1	2	1	—	4	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	—
L.M.	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
M.A.	49	3	6	5	3	1	1	5	4	5	2	2	5	7
Total	100	6	9	8	5	6	3	8	11	9	5	5	9	16

Probability of 6 hits in 100 trials = 1 : 626

We should however explain that, in the case of Table 4, we used a fictitious circular track, similar to the one covering the revolving tray but distant some 4 to 5 metres from the latter. After our revolving tray had been set to a definite (but unknown) position, the dowser was asked to try locating the magnet in one of the compartments by means of his reactions over the fictitious track. The least one can say is that the results were poor, as we have invariably found them to be when the object was at a distance from the dowser, and the trials repeated many times.

Tables 5 to 8 refer to trials carried out immediately over the real track of the magnet. In 5 to 7 the poles of the magnet were pointing upwards but in Table 8 they were pointing downwards.

VI.—INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH THE PENDULUM IN THE LIGHT OF THE CONCLUSIONS WHICH CAN BE DRAWN FROM THE ORTHODOX METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

We should first inform our reader about the method followed by our best trained dowsers in order to succeed in the location of a hidden object.

(1) In the case of the parallelepiped box, the hand holding the pendulum was made to follow the axis of the rectilinear track, thus approaching the hidden magnet either along a perpendicular or a parallel to the line of the poles, according to whether this line was itself perpendicular or parallel to the axis of the track.

(2) In the case of the circular track the hand holding the pendulum was at first placed over the centre of the track; it was then given a rotary motion round the centre until the pendulum started oscillating of its own accord (by this is meant of course that the pendulum swings without the help of any conscious impulse given to it) in the direction of a definite diameter. If the

sub-conscious mind of the dowser has correctly registered the impulse received from his neuro-muscular system, this diameter should pass through the centre of gravity of the object, or at least very near to it.

This is, for example, what happened with our best experimenter, C.D., when he tried to locate a silver coin. He succeeded in locating the correct diameter 43 times out of 50 trials. He then located correctly the silver coin 39 times, with four misses at the other end of the diameter. To achieve such a result by chance alone would mean trying 10^{36} times!

Once the correct diameter has been determined, it remained to decide by means of the pendulum which end corresponded to the real location of the object.

To sum up we may state that whenever the motion of the hand holding the pendulum was perpendicular to the line of the poles, i.e., in the direction of the pseudo-electric radiations, the frequency of the hits was either poor or fairly low; when however there was parallelism between the lines of the poles and the motion of the hand, i.e., when the latter moved in the direction of the pseudo-magnetic radiations, the results were very remarkable.

Indeed, if we take up these two cases with the linear and circular tracks, we get a table such as Table 9.

Table 9, showing how the frequency of hits varies with physical differences in the experimental conditions.

Type of Track	Number of Trials	Number of hits when	Probabilities	Number of hits when	Probabilities
		NS and ns are perpendicular		NS and ns coincide	
Rectilinear ..	99	13	1 : 200	—	—
	149	—	—	31	1 : 3×10^8
Circular	100	13	1 : 7,300	—	—
	102	—	—	27	1 : 3×10^{14}
	160	—	—	29	1 : 30×10^{11}
Fictitious ..	100	6	1 : 10	—	—

VII.—CONCLUSIONS

All the physical forces which are applied externally to man, and amongst them magnetic forces, representing only a small portion of those which have been so far studied by purely orthodox methods, are capable of generating in him unconscious impulses which are reflected in a continuous and complex manner in the physiological processes taking place in the body and in the concomitant reactions felt by the sympathetic and central nervous systems. These forces are, to a large extent at least, responsible for the phenomena encountered during our tests.

As a matter of logical deduction and of experimental control, ordinary physiological phenomena and psychic phenomena do not differ essentially from one another; both represent physical phenomena which we tend to consider as different only on account of their great complexity. In fact they are phenomena of the organic world which, after being unconsciously registered by our nervous system, have to be amplified before they can be felt by means of our senses. Whether a pendulum or divining rod is used, it is the muscles of the fore-arm which serve as indicators of the internal changes belonging either to the psychic domain or to the orthodox physiological domain.

In fine, those phenomena are unmistakably real, and have not merely a purely academic interest. Notwithstanding the objections of all kinds which will be raised by a-priori minds and will have to be overcome, they will infallibly influence strongly the development of the physical, physiological and psychical sciences.

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DESERT DOWSER

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

After reading several back issues of your very interesting publication *Radio-Perception*, lent me by Mr. E. P. McMillen, of Upland, California, I thought members would be interested in some material regarding dowsers, and their "doings," which I have collected in this more or less desert region of the south-western United States.

Nearly 40 years ago I saw my first dowser at work. It was in southern Michigan. We called them "Water Witches" then. After this dowser located the well site, drove his stake and had gone his way, I cut a peach fork, as I had seen him do, held it as he held his, and walked over the stake. Nothing happened! I tried it many times with several different forks, including the famed hazel. Nothing happened! I believe I have tried every sort of dowsing instrument or "gadget" I have heard of—still, nothing happens! I am a "dud" at dowsing.

But if I can't dowse a water well I can collect "Radiesthesiana!" I know of over 60 dowsers in five of our south-western States. As I find time I call upon them. If possible I take pictures of them, of them working their dowsing equipment and of their proven wells. I have a large note book full of interesting material. Hardly a week passes I do not hear of another dowser. If I live long enough I will interview them all!

One of the most interesting dowsers I have met is Mr. Jerry Smith, of Barstow, California. Mr. Smith is a mechanical engineer. He is district manager of California Electric Power Co., Barstow area. Smith has dowsed over 200 water wells on the deserts of Nevada and California. He has never had a failure! Mr. Smith, who is 37, has been dowsing 10 years.

Two of his most recent wells are interesting. They are located on Coolwater Ranch, north of Daggett, California. Coolwater Ranch is situated above 2,000 feet altitude in the Mojave Desert. Summer temperatures here often rise to 115 degrees Fahrenheit during the day, relative humidity being well below 15 per cent.

Coolwater is located in the valley of the Mojave River, one of those places "antidowsers" say one can find water *anyplace* one wishes to drill for it! Let's see.

This ranch contains some 3,000 acres, 800 under cultivation. There are borings all over the place, many "dry holes." Several

borings were not worth putting a pump over. The best single well would only deliver 270 gallons per minute!

Coolwater wanted more water. They heard of Jerry Smith and asked him to come out to the ranch. Did he think he could locate them a really good well? Smith thought so!

He cut himself a fork of native creosote bush and started working right among those dry holes and 270 gallon a minute wells! Finally he told the ranch manager he had located a good well site. When the manager saw the location he was very sceptical for it was within sight of a known "dry hole!" "Yes," said Smith. "I know. But that hole is just off the vein!" When asked how good a well it would be, Smith predicted "2,500 gallons a minute," or better!" Depth at 100 feet!

After much discussion it was finally decided to bore the new well as dowsed by Smith. It can be reported there was "much holding of breath" while the drilling was going on! At last the well was bored and the big test pump slid into place. When they let it settle down to steady pumping 2,890 gallons a minute of fine water left the outflow! It would be putting it mildly to say there was "jubilation" at Coolwater.

A few months later Coolwater asked Smith to come back. Did he think he could find another well as good as that first one? He thought so! After considerable work Jerry Smith located another well site. He was very careful to locate this new well on veins not feeding the first well, thus neither well would be affected when pumped together, which is sometimes necessary.

When this bore was made and pumped it delivered 3,150 gallons per minute! These two wells are pumped during eight months of the year, often at the same time and frequently 12 hours a day. Together, they bring over 6,000 gallons of water a minute to the surface, enough to make a large field of alfalfa or permanent pasture smile a happy green even in Daggett's 115 degrees!

How does Jerry Smith feel about his dowsing. Here is something he said, for a hint. "Water is the greatest need on this desert. With water, these soils will grow almost anything. But our farmers have to have the best well, the shallowest well they can get, and in the most efficient spot they can get it. Often, one mistake in a well will put a farmer out of business. I've been on the desert long enough to know its problems. I like it out here and I want to see its people get along better. If I can help do this, I figure my dowsing is worthwhile."

INVESTIGATIONS ON EARTH RADIATIONS IN FINLAND

BY A.H.B.

A little book of 41 pages by V. T. Aaltona entitled *Earth Radiation in the Light of Forest Investigations* is a sequel to a previous paper by the same author about the part played by earth radiations in the growth of forest trees. The first paper was in Finnish with a summary in German, but this one is in English with a summary in Finnish.

The purpose of the investigations now described was to ascertain whether a relation exists between earth radiation and the fertility of woodlands of various types.

According to the late A. K. Cajander (1879-1943), the Finnish forestry expert, forest site types are plant societies of which trees are the outstanding feature, the existence of sub-types being mainly due to the fact that plants of certain kinds thrive better on sites where they are not stifled by biologically stronger species. Hence there are various plant societies representing the biological value of the soil on which they are growing.

The investigations were carried out in the south of Finland where several forest site types were identifiable from the undergrowth, e.g., *Calluna* type (abbreviated to *C.T.*), *Vaccinium* type (*V.T.*), *Myrtillus* type (*M.T.*) and *Oxalis Myrtillus* type (*O.M.T.*). Previous research had shown that the physical, chemical and microbiological qualities of the soil differed more or less in each type. For instance the soil in *O.M.T.* was of finer grain and moister than in *C.T.*

For testing the radiation on different sites four methods of a statistical kind were employed, which were called the point test, the square test, the string test and the ear test.

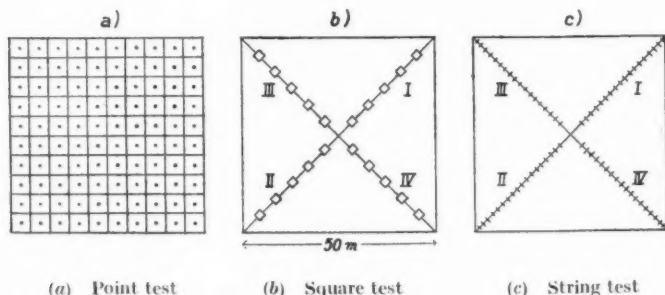
For the point test an area 50 metres square was divided into 100 squares of 5 metres side, a radiation percentage being given by the number of squares in the centre of which the dowser obtained a reaction.

In the square test, on each of the two diagonals of a plot of the above area ten small squares of 2m. side were marked at equal intervals, the area of the dowsing zones in each square was calculated and the sum of these areas recorded as a percentage of 2,500 sq. metres.

In the string test, strings were stretched along the diagonals of a plot of the same size and tests for reaction were made at 36 points along each diagonal at 2m. intervals. The percentage value was calculated from the proportion of hits to 72.

The car test consisted in noting the number of reactions in a fixed length of road in a suitable area, obtained by a dowser sitting in the back of a car from which light was excluded, the score being reckoned by the number of reactions per 100m. Another method resembled the square test, the floor of the car forming the "square," or rather "rectangle."

The principal tests were carried out near Helsinki in May, 1950, on two sample plots, the Hakkila, a pine stand of *V.T.*, and the Malmi, a spruce stand mainly of *M.T.*



(a) Point test

(b) Square test

(c) String test

The point test was used and 20 dowsers took part, about two-thirds being skilled water dowsers. The results of 14 were recorded on the *V.T.* plot and of 10 on the *M.T.* plot. All dowsers were tested alone, two only on the same day. The percentages of hits varied from 17 to 69 on the former plot and from 2 to 60 on the latter. The careful analysis of the results recorded by the author shows a remarkable diversity in the results of individual dowsers, for instance, in the case of the *V.T.* plot, nine dowsers were unanimous in the case of only three squares and five in the case of 24 squares, whilst in the *M.T.* plot seven were unanimous on five squares and four on 27 squares.

Three dowsers were also tested by the string method on the *V.T.* plot, the reactions of one of them being much fewer than those of the other two; but in another test of the same kind by two other dowsers much greater unanimity was shown.

To find out whether results were influenced by the time at which tests were performed, two dowsers carried out the same test on two different days with results which varied considerably.

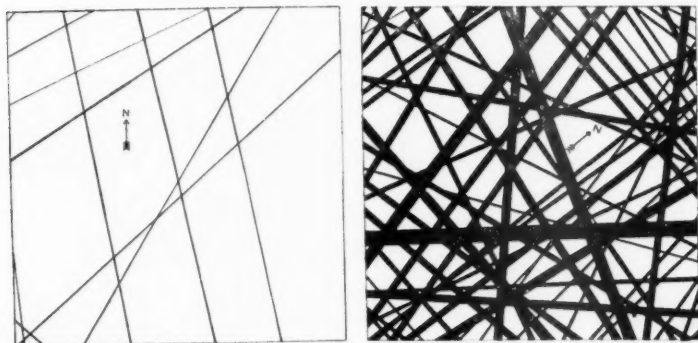
Tests also were made to discover whether receptivity was affected by the passage of an electric current through the body. The author tested 131 persons in three groups with direct currents

due to voltages of 6 to 20 volts and observed that the 52 people who obtained reactions were those of low resistivity. The table given does not show how many of them could obtain reactions in normal conditions.

Another six experiments were carried out to find out the relation between the area of dowsing zones and four forest site types namely *O.M.T.*, *M.T.*, *V.T.* and *C.T.* The first three experiments were carried out in 1949, 1950 and 1951, by Mr. Veli Nupponen, a technician who since 1947 has exercised a visualising faculty and therefore uses no instrument. The square and string tests and the ear tests were used and the results showed that the areas of the dowsing zones corresponded closely to the fertility of the soil according to the estimated yield of the four types in the order shown above, *O.M.T.* being taken as 100 for reckoning percentages. One of the tests was made in order to verify the claim to visualisation.

The fourth experiment was carried out in 1950 by Mr. Kauko Roine, a gardener, using the string test, and the fifth by the same dowser in 1951 by means of the ear test, the same test being used by Mr. Erkki Karttunen in the sixth experiment.

Without going into the details of the observations, which are printed in the book in tabular form, the results agreed in showing that the larger area of the dowsing reactions corresponded to the greater fertility of the respective forest site types *O.M.T.*, *M.T.*, *V.T.* and *C.T.*



Dowsing zones as found by Kauko Roine

Left. Plot 40m. square of *C.T.*

Right. Plot 30m. square of *O.M.T.*

The author points out that opinions differ with regard to the manifestations of earth radiations in the field. They usually appear as straight zones differing in breadth and length but are also recorded as fields and points, clusters or sets of curved lines resembling those of a magnetic field. In three sample plots mapped by Roine, *C.T.*, *V.T.* and *O.M.T.*, the last, the most fertile, shows a thick network of straight zones crossing each other at various angles, and the least fertile a few intercrossing thin lines only. The author thinks it most unlikely that earth radiation should really take the form of straight lines, for presuming that a relationship exists between earth radiations and certain qualities of the soil such as moisture, the straight lines would be incomprehensible.

In regard to the visualisation of dowsing zones Nupponen states that he sees some kind of a gleam or light mist like long coherent streaks on the surface of the earth. The narrowest streak he has measured was 2cm. and the widest 33m. He does not see the streaks unless he concentrates on them. At first they disappeared after a few seconds but later he learnt how to keep them.

Another "seer," Mr. Tapio, a veterinary surgeon, states, on the other hand, that he sees the dowsing zones as a kind of dark streaks and, most clearly, on bare ground. The shadows cast by the stems of the trees in sunshine disturb the visualising. The results of two string tests by these two seers in which 18 points were examined showed a considerable difference, as out of 20 reactions by Nupponen and 13 by Tapio only 8 referred to the same point.

To prove that earth radiation was somehow related to soil moisture experiments were carried out on certain squares of the sample plots at Hakkila and Malmi on which (a) few, and (b) many, dowsers had obtained reactions (called respectively "minus" and "plus" squares). The measurements of humidity were made by Bouyoucos's method which consists in the determination of the electric resistance of nylon units buried in the ground. In this case depths of 30cm. and 138-150cm. were chosen as representing surface soil and sub-soil.

The result showed that in the Hakkila plot where the soil is usually dry and sandy, during 10 weeks of experiment the sub-soil of the minus squares was drier than that of the plus squares but as regards the surface soil the reverse was the case, the difference being much greater, which indicates that earth radiation is dependent on the moisture of the deeper layers only, at any rate in sandy areas.

Similar experiments were made on the Malmi plot, where the surface soil is sand with silt and clay below, on 4 minus and 4 plus squares. Humidity measurements showed that the soil of the minus squares was drier than that of the plus squares both at the surface and below.

Remarking on earth radiation as a factor in the growth of forest trees, two students of forestry, Mr. Valtonen and Mr. Klemelä, have observed that dominant trees in a stand grow without exception at points where dowsing zones intersect. To throw light on the relation between the radiation and the diametrical growth of trees they measured the radial growth of the 200 biggest trees in a pine stand, half *C.T.* and half *V.T.*, and compared the growth with the number of dowsing zones noted at the site of the tree. The result showed that the greater the number of intersecting zones the more vigorous was the growth of the tree. A skilled dowser, Mr. Ilmari Huhtanen informed the author that he had examined the sites of 86 of the largest pines in an area of one hectare (nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and found that all the trees were growing at the intersection of dowsing zones. The same dowser examined an area of 400 square metres of *V.T.* and mapped out the trees, which were chiefly pines, and found that all the 40 trees were with one exception growing at intersections.

In summing up the author contends that the result of his investigations show that

Earth radiation is a natural phenomenon

There is a relation between earth radiation and forest site types and that earth radiation is related to soil moisture.

The careful observations of Mr. Aaltonen briefly described above when considered in the light of the peculiar reactions reported by other dowsers, variously taking the form of parallel lines, spirals, circles, rectangles, &c., prompt the supposition that where such reactions are not attributable to some obvious cause such as streams, fissures, anomalies in the soil, made ground and so on, the exact form of response when radiation of a *general* kind is concerned depends on the physical and mental constitution of the dowser himself.

A GENERATOR OF VARIABLE RADIESTHETIC POWER

BY J. L. CAPES, B.Sc.

Together with the light and heat energies proceeding from the sun there is another form of energy which is neither visible as light nor felt as heat, but like the other two, is composed of a spectrum of rays. It can be detected by a certain sensation, which is not the sensation caused by light or heat, but is said to be the effect of "radiesthesia," i.e., a feeling of rays, it being understood that the rays are not those of light or heat and that the feeling is a special sensation. This, however, is not so easy to use for the practical detection of the rays as the well-known methods of the forked rod and the pendulum, in which mechanical forces are set up by the rays causing the motion of specially shaped bodies held in the hand.

According to the principles of Radiesthesia every substance, animate or inanimate, possesses a radiating power which is detected by radiesthetic instruments. Experiment has shown that coloured objects have this power and it is convenient to identify a radiesthetic ray by the name of the visible colour of the object which produces it.

Using a simple pendulum, different colours have similar effects and it is not possible to distinguish between them unless other objects used as standards of colour, called "witnesses" or "samples" are available to compare with the objects under test. This limits the rays which can be detected to those associated with visual colours, while actually a radiesthetic beam includes a number of rays associated with the non-luminous radiations of Infra-Red and Ultra-Violet and with other rays concerned only with radiesthetic effects.

The discovery of the action of these other rays was first made by Chaumery and Bélizal using their Universal Pendulum. In this instrument, lines are marked on a sphere which is so mounted that the angle between the direction of the axis of the sphere and the lines marked on it can be changed as desired. This sphere is used as a pendulum and will react only when held close to a particular body, such as an individual human being or a piece of metal. By testing different persons and metals it is found that there is a definite relation between the angles between the axis of the sphere and the direction of the pendulum string, depending on the nature of object tested. For example, pieces of iron, copper and lead require a different value of angle for each metal in order that the pendulum should react normally. At the same time, it is found that pieces of paper or cloth coloured

respectively Red, Yellow and Violet require the angles set on the sphere for the pendulum to react, to be the same as for the above mentioned metals. Hence Iron is equivalent to Red, Copper to Yellow and Violet to Lead from the radiesthetic standpoint. The circles marked on the sphere could be graduated in degrees but the inventors marked the graduations round the circle (360°) in twelve main divisions including the seven Newtonian spectral colours and five others represented by twelve rays drawn from the centre of the sphere, each ray being 30° from the next.

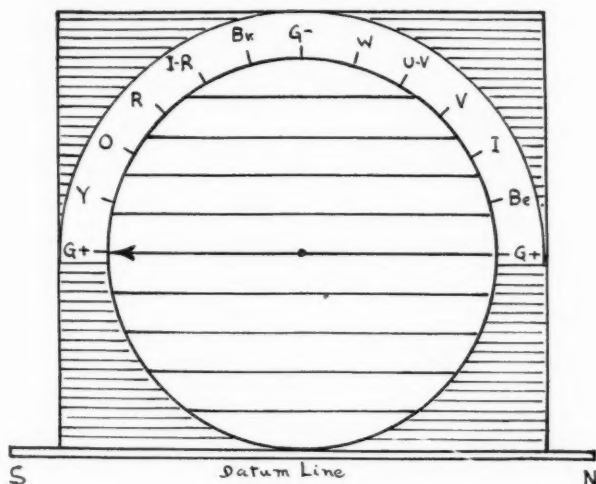
Just as each metal has a colour equivalent so each human being emits radiesthetic power as shown by the Universal Pendulum when held over the palm of the hand. It is found that each individual requires a certain setting of the scale which does not necessarily coincide with one of the marked colours, but may lie anywhere between two colours. In the practice of radiesthesia for the diagnosis and cure of ailments, the first step required is a knowledge of the patient's personal "colour," and while it is customary to state it as (say) blue or orange or red, i.e., a simple colour, often this is not very accurate and actually it is more or less displaced from a main division of the scale. The scale reading obtained by one radiesthesist must agree with that obtained by another, and two pendulums used by the same operator must agree, so that the accurate calibration of the scale marked on any pendulum is essential.

Chaumery and Bélizal devised another form of adjustable pendulum graduated with a linear scale of colours in which the angular deviation between the colours is expressed by the position of a sliding disc along the wooden rod which forms the pendulum. The rod and disc make a cone of variable angle and this arrangement is known as the Conical Pendulum. This is the most convenient detector of radiesthetic power and by it the nature of the rays can be determined quickly. Another device is a flat sheet of wood cut to the shape of a special curve, known mathematically as an "equiangular spiral." It analyses the radiation of any object placed at the centre of the board, called the Escargot from its snail-like shape, the colour of each ray being given by the particular direction along which the pendulum is found to react.

From all the experiments made with these detectors it has been found that the strength of the power emitted by various objects is very variable and for accurate marking of the colour scales, it is clear that a constant source of power as strong as possible is very desirable. In the course of the numerous experiments by which the curative treatment due to Enel was established, the production of radiesthetic power by the action of geometrical patterns was found to be very important. A most effective means of providing a beam of one colour accurately is by cylinders

whose surface is marked by a spiral curve of certain shape. Stated briefly the whole range of the radiesthetic spectrum can be obtained by varying the angle of the spiral.

Drawn on a flat surface any two lines inclined to each other have a radiesthetic action and if one of the lines is taken as a datum line and is placed in a N.-S. direction as for normal radiesthetic tests, a conical pendulum held over the surface shows that there is a colour which varies according to the angle between the lines. The action is weak, but if the single inclined line is replaced by a set of parallel lines, the effect is much increased and it is easy to adjust the scale of the pendulum to find the colour. A diagram of a set of parallel lines making a constant angle with the datum line is a generator of radiesthetic power giving rays of one type only, and as it has been found that the therapeutic action of a beam depends on the rays forming it being of the same type, in other words, that the beam is homogeneous, it will be understood that a generator which produces rays all of the same type and can be accurately set is of great practical use.



The apparatus consists of a circular wooden disc about 4 inches diameter mounted so that it can be turned freely and smoothly about a vertical axis inside the circumference of an outer fixed cylinder. A disc of white paper is fixed on the wooden disc, ruled with exactly parallel black line about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart. The lines are preferably printed as hand ruling requires great care to

ensure parallelism. To one side of the fixed cylinder is attached a straight ruler as the datum line mentioned above. The circumference of the cylinder is then marked so that the angle of inclination of the parallel lines on the disc to the datum line can be determined accurately. On the original spherical Universal Pendulum the scale goes round the complete circumference, but here it occupies only the half-circumference of the outer cylinder. The straight ruler (the datum line) is a tangent to the circular scale and represents the base of the colour diagram from the centre of which lines drawn successively at 15° apart give the directions for the twelve main divisions of the spectrum. Going round clockwise from the left-hand side, marked G+ (Green plus), the places where the lines cut the semicircle are marked with letters representing Yellow, Orange, Red, Infra-Red, Black, Green minus, White, Ultra-Violet, Violet, Indigo, Blue, ending with a second Green plus, 180° from the start. One of the lines on the disc must be a diameter and should end in an arrowhead. At the opposite ends of this line, when parallel with the datum line, are the marks representing Green plus.

Then if the arrowhead is set to any mark on the outer scale the parallel lines are in the correct position to give the corresponding colour on the pendulum, which reacts when held over the disc and stops when the index is displaced a little to either side of the correct setting. In this way the scale of any pendulum can be correctly calibrated, as only the angles between the parallel lines and the datum line are concerned, and the accuracy of the results depends only on the accuracy with which the outer scale is marked, a matter of careful geometrical drawing. The inclination of the lines can be easily estimated to $1/5$ of the angular separation (15°) between the divisions, i.e., 3° , and with practice to $1/10$, i.e., $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and greater accuracy is not likely to be necessary.

It is not necessary to imitate exactly the above design and the operator can use his ingenuity to construct an apparatus suitable for his own requirements. It is most effective if combined with the Bovis vitality scale; one of the edges acts as the datum line of the instrument and the various measurements carried out in making diagnoses and finding curative rays are facilitated.

An analogy is seen in a "wave tester" in which by setting the index on a revolving dial, a radio-wave of any required length can be generated and a radio-receiver calibrated. To generate the wave, electrical excitation is necessary, but with the radiesthetic tester, excitation is supplied by the presence of the angles themselves and can be much increased by connecting a string plugged into the wall to any part of the frame. The string conducts radiesthetic power from the wall and the tester supplies different types of ray from it.

THE TRIANGLE OF HEALTH

A SIMPLE METHOD OF TREATMENT WITH A PENDULUM

BY PHILIP CHAPMAN, M.C., M.INST.H.E.

When I got really interested in Radiesthesia in 1940 I experimented with various methods described by others, including the use of a chart of the human body showing the separate organs. This enabled me to ascertain which organ and at what spot the trouble was, by the movements of the pendulum with a signature at the bottom of the chart. This is more of interest to a Medical man as he knows the medicament that is suitable.

After endless experiments I finally found the solution of what I wanted to do, which was to devise a simple and sure means of bringing harmony of the organs and system for those who can use a pendulum.

One does not need to be an expert to try this simple method. Draw an equilateral triangle on white paper with, say, seven or more inches sides* with a line from the apex to the centre of the base. This is the secret, as without the line the triangle is useless.

To operate, sit facing West with the apex pointing West and proceed as follows: On the left hand corner place the signature of the person to be tested. Take your pendulum in the right hand, hold it over the signature and when it gyrates clock-wise move over to the right corner, when it will continue to gyrate. Then move your pendulum to the centre line and it will do one of *two* things. Either beat up and down the centre line or beat to an angle to the right. The former indicates that there is nothing much the matter but the latter means that something is out of order. Now touch the fingers of the right hand on the back of the left (this is important) and on the right hand corner place a medicament that you know or think may be required. Then again let your pendulum gyrate over the signature, over the medicament and back to the centre line, when your pendulum will do one of *three* things. It will either beat up and down the centre line or to an angle to the right or to an angle to the left. The first indicates that it is required, the angle to the left indicates that it is injurious and the angle to the right that it is not wanted.

Allow your pendulum to beat up and down until it stops, counting the number of beats, which may be anything from 25 to a few hundred according to the seriousness of the complaint. Now remove the medicament and touch the fingers of the right hand on the back of the left and begin as before. Gyration will occur over the signature, then over the right hand corner

* The author uses a triangle of three-ply wood with a centre line on both sides so that it can be turned over after each patient.

and back to the centre line where the pendulum will either beat at an angle to the right or up and down. If the latter nothing more is needed for the time being, but if the beat is to the right another medicament is required. Continue until the pendulum will only beat up and down without a medicament. The signature of the patient has then absorbed sufficient of the emanations of the various medicaments and should not require any more treatment for about five hours.

If you test the vitality of the patient on the Bovis Biometre before treatment and again afterwards you will find that it has gone up, and the next time that it will have dropped a little but is well above the original minimum. Every treatment will push up the vitality until it gets to normal and remains there for some days. Then make tests say only twice a week just to check any drop. I usually make tests twice a day in the beginning, then once, and then occasionally. You can easily collect a number of medicaments such as Sulphate of Soda, Epsom Salts, Calcium Lactate, Aspro, Sulphanilamid and all the hundred and one bottles of pills and tablets in your own and other cupboards. Put them in small bottles for further use. Do not believe that all advertised cures are suitable for everyone. I have tested 127 cough and cold cures and yet there are about as many people suffering regularly from colds as when the mustard footbath was the vogue.

By the Triangle you will quickly find out who is allergic to certain drugs. It is reliably reported by those who should know, that the drugs Streptomycin and Cortisone are excellent for some, no use for others and definitely dangerous for others. Do not take these drugs or injections until your pendulum tells you whether they are suitable for you. To give you an idea of how to test a person, have a plain exercise book into which to enter the date, the name of the person tested, age if possible, and the real or supposed complaint. Then enter the medicaments needed and the number of beats for each one as well as the Vitality number every time and you will then have an entry like this:—Miss A.M., aged 14. Complaint, Asthma. Vitality 90. Date, Vitality 90. Silica 140 beats. Sulphanilamid 70 beats. Calcium lactate 50 beats. M. and B. 40 beats. Vitality after treatment 110. Enter the items every time you test and you will quickly see the change taking place. When your pendulum has told you that the patient has improved do not be disappointed if you do not hear that this is so, but that relief was due to sucking a glycerine sweet which cured the Asthma in a few days. I never suggest treating people but wait till they ask me. It is usually after they have tried all known and unknown remedies that they come to me as a last resource and expect to be completely cured in a few days. Such is the reward for a kindness at no cost to the sufferer. Very few remember to thank you.

NOTES AND NEWS

The following one inch sheets of the Geological Survey can now be obtained from Edward Stanford, 12-14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2, at 5/- per sheet.

Previous lists were published in Vols. IX, pages 233 and 305, and X pages 2 and 135.

- 1 Northam, drift and solid
- 2 Berwick-on-Tweed, solid
- 3 Ford, solid
- 8 Elsdon, drift
- 171 Kettering, drift
- 256 North London, drift
- 266 Marlborough, drift
- 270 South London, drift
- 271 Dartford, drift
- 319 Lewes, drift
- 334 Eastbourne, drift
- 339 Teynmouth, drift

* * * *

An acrimonious correspondence about water divining took place in the *Christchurch Press*, New Zealand, early in the year. On March 24th an article appeared in which Mr. B. W. Collins, district geologist to the Geological Survey Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is said to have stated that a large number of inquiries about well-sinking had been received from farmers by the Geological Survey but that it was found that in several cases these farmers had previously sought the aid of water diviners "who were doing more harm than good."

Letters from R.H. on April 2nd and 5th supported this view but Mr. Kenneth Moore, in a letter on April 10th, stated that he had definite proofs of the efficacy of water divining and of its success on many occasions, in some cases in most unlikely places. On April 18th a remarkable instance of successful dowsing was given in a letter from J. Michelson. It describes how a diviner called Newbury sited a well on the highest point of a farm belonging to a Mr. Babbage, at Rotokare, only a few yards from a steep face which dropped about 200 feet to swamp land below. Water was struck at about 35 feet.

Then in an article in the issue of April 23rd, Mr. Thomas Todd, a 67-year-old former railway worker, gave an account of his experiences as a dowser over 40 years, quoting amongst his most notable successes the discovery of four wells at the Waitara Works of Thomas Borthwick and Sons yielding 56,000 gallons per hour.

Finally a letter from the President B.S.D. was published on August 26th in which he pointed out that though it was easy to quote instances in which a dowser's predictions were incorrect, mistakes in the siting of wells on the advice of geologists were also frequent.

As examples of the value of dowsing he quoted the new water supply at Shiraz (due to Colonel K. W. Merrylees) and the work of Mrs. Norah Millen in Ceylon during the second World War.

* * * *

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* of May 31st contained an account of an interview with Mr. H. J. Hollings (B.S.D.) at his diamond workings at Willoughby's Halt, in which he demonstrated the use of his whalebone rod and the Schumfell pendulum.

* * * *

A comprehensive and informative article entitled *Radiesthesia, an old hoax or a new science*, by Ronald Matthews, appeared in *Realities* for May last. Like most objective writers on the subject the author does not realise that the successful practice of dowsing or Radiesthesia is a matter of skill and experience, apart from the essential sensitivity which can be acquired to a large extent by practise. He does not seem to be conversant with the latest scientific literature and sets far too much store by the "tests," laboratory or otherwise, carried out from time to time by well-meaning inquirers who in the lack of anything like a detailed knowledge of the subject impose conditions which are almost certain to lead to failure.

The illustrations include one of Mr. Latham in the act of dowsing with a whalebone rod and another of the headworks at the well, yielding 3,600 gallons per hour, sunk on his advice on Lord Kemsley's estate at Dropmore.

One cannot withhold a word of admiration for the fine production of this splendid periodical.

* * * *

A short article in the *Manchester Daily Telegraph* of May 6th described how a £10,000 hoard of gold was recovered from the place where it had been buried in a garden at Croix, near Lille, on the indications of a Dutch dowser, Peter Hurkos.

* * * *

The *Smallholder* of June 6th contained an interview with a dowser of 85, Mr. Arthur George Brown, of Rayne, Essex.

* * * *

According to an article in the *Auckland Star* (N.Z.) of June 23rd, an amateur geologist-diviner claims to have traced the cause of the unaccountable heating of petrol in some tanks at the Mount St. John Garage in Auckland, to a subterranean stream of boiling water.

The *Kingsbridge and South Devon Gazette* reported on July 25th that proceedings for the acquisition of building sites in Knowle Road, Salcombe, are not being pursued following a report from Mr. W. H. Burgoyne (B.S.D.) confirming the presence of running water which would make the land unsuitable for dwellings.

* * * *

Septicism regarding water divining is by no means general in New Zealand, for according to the *Wellington Evening Post* of August 2nd technical officers of the Wellington Education Board use diviners to locate underground streams when re-siting country school lavatories.

* * * *

Illustrated of August 2nd contained a very interesting article on the training of mongrels as mine-detectors. The reporter, A. J. McWhinnie, describes how a trained dog stops suddenly and sits down over a buried mine, but he can offer no explanation as to how he actually detects it. Scent cannot be responsible as there are countless cases where dogs have detected mines laid months before, in some cases where the land has since been cultivated and at places below high tide level.

* * * *

A short article in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 6th mentions the prospection for uranium in Northern Territory, Australia, by planes fitted with scintillometers in the near future, stating that there are 50,000 square miles well worth prospecting.

Is it not possible that the dowser would be more efficient and cheaper?

* * * *

The *New York Herald Tribune* of August 3rd, referring to *Henry Gross and His Dowsing Rod* (see the article "Distant Prospection" in *B.S.D.J.* X, 73, p. 56) states that the Bermuda Board of Health has finally sanctioned use of the fresh-water wells discovered by Mr. Gross. "The wells have not dried up . . . but Mr. Gross's critics should."

* * * *

According to an article in the *Sunday Standard*, Bombay, of August 10th. Ajmer's water diviner, known as Paniwala Maharaj, is the Rev. Joseph Anthony, a Franciscan Friar, of the Roman Catholic Mission of Parbathpura. For a rod he uses two bits of cane tied together at one end. His interviewer, a non-dowser, found that he immediately became sensitive when Fr. Anthony touched him on the shoulder.

* * * *

According to the *Dartmouth Chronicle* of September 4th, Mr. W. H. Burgoyne, the well-known dowser, of Torcross, gave a talk on water divining to the Dartmouth Rotary Club at their luncheon on the previous day.

REVIEWS

BIOTONIC THERAPY

THERAPEUTIC USE OF LIFE ENERGY

By Maryla de Chrapowicki, D.Psy ; C. W. Daniel Co. Ltd., 1952, 7/6

This slender volume of 75 pages, while of primary interest to Homoeopathic and Biochemic practitioners, is far from being simply a therapeutic text book, for it contains a wealth of wisdom based on original research work. *Biotonic Therapy* belongs to that, at present, rare but increasing medical literature which, while being strictly scientific, relates that science to a larger philosophic background without which it is impossible to understand the nature of disease or the laws of cure.

Modern medicine for all its notable advances and scientific discoveries has, since the time of Avicenna, lacked any fundamental philosophy; its outlook has been largely materialistic, its method one of fragmentary differentiation. It is not the least of Madame de Chrapowicki's achievements that in this small book she has gone a long way to restore a proper perspective and to show that the ancient belief in the interaction of the universe at large and of man has a basis in scientific fact; that man "is not only a product of physio-chemical reactions but that his body is a playground of many forces still unknown and most obscure, though nevertheless very real"—forces which form a subtle link between the physical and the non-physical, the objective and the subjective.

In a series of six Discourses the authoress deals in a fascinating and lucid way with the nature and scope of Biotonic Therapy; with the nature and preparation of the biotonic remedies; with their mode of action, especially the way in which the various potencies produce their effects; with the role and function of the Schuessler salts in the human body; with the real nature of disease and of symptoms; with the trace elements and the metabolism in general.

It is emphasised again and again that it is the patient as a whole—body, mind, and spirit—which requires treatment and not the disease as such, still less the symptoms. For Madame de Chrapowicki propounds a therapy, using Life Energy, which deals with the basic causes lying behind disease and its symptoms, and thus produces cures which are fundamental. As she says in her Introduction "homoeopathy and biochemistry are not physical therapies but they belong to the realms of radiation and vibration and follow the natural laws of cure, which aim at the preservation of life and the restoration of health in an integrative way."

Although at first sight this book would seem to have little to do with Radiesthesia in fact it has a close connection, for while it approaches the same field of study it does so from an entirely different angle. The significance of this is pointed out by Cyril Scott in his "Foreword"; as it may well be that in Madame de Chrapowicki's "blood pictures" we have the visual corroboration of radiesthetic findings. If this should prove to be a true correlation then Radiesthesia will have taken a great step forward especially towards a *real* preventative medicine, in that it will be possible literally to foresee diseases and so take steps to prevent them eventuating. It would

seem too that Radiesthesia may render indispensable help to Biotonic Therapy in the choosing of the right potencies, thus making both an exact science.

Like so many other workers in this field the authoress finds nomenclature a stumbling block. In one or two places there is some confusion of thought which is almost inevitable when our present nomenclature, which is used to describe "post-matter" energies, is used to describe "pre-matter" energies. For example, "radio-active" is frequently used when it is certainly not radio-active substances in the usual sense of the word which are being referred to. Similarly electrical and magnetic terms are used when something more fundamental is really being described. But these minor lapses do not obscure the clarity of the main argument.

Everyone who is interested in the correlation and co-ordination of existing therapeutic knowledge should read and re-read this book.

A.T.W.

ACHTUNG ! ERDSTRAHLEN

By Harun-el-Raschid Bey, R. Eisenschmidt-Verlag

A foreword by Dr. Kurt Seesemann refers to the steady increase in the number of doctors who practise with the help of the rod. He says that the book is written for the general public, but that there are many accounts given of observations that will be of interest to scientists. He thinks that the work of Dannert and Henrich, from which they deduced the existence of "ultra-long electric waves of from .5 to 10 Hertz," will be an outstanding point in scientific knowledge.

The author then begins his pamphlet (pp 3-32), briefly touching on the general history and nature of dowsing, and upon earth rays. A short account of how Dannert and Henrich came together in the work is followed by some detailed accounts of ten cases from which he deduced a connection between incidental diseases in men and animals and the crossing of lines of influence. In six of these cases he says that a cure was effected by the use of a *Phylax* apparatus. In the other four cases he only traces the connection between lines of influence and disease, not mentioning any treatment.

Giving a general account of effects on plants and animals as observed by Jenny, von Pohl and others, he holds out a ray of hope by saying that not every zone of influence has a harmful effect on all men.

Throughout the whole pamphlet are distributed examples showing positive effects obtained by use of the *Phylax* apparatus, of which an advertisement appears facing the last page.

C.S.T.

LA REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHÉSIE

No. 31

The Section *La Libre Guérison* begins with a translation of the obituary notice of Dr. Virgilio Grassi, which appeared in *La Rivista Italiana di Radiestesia* for Sept./Dec., 1951, reviewed in *B.S.D.J.*, 76, p. 265.

In the next Section, *Bulletin Autonome de Radiesthésie Humaine*, M. Maurice Le Gall enlarges on the value of his "Rapporteur Universel" for taking observations on a patient with regard to blood pressure, temperature, pulse and "index of vitality". The instrument is not described in this article.

A reprint of an article in *Nice-Matin* of February 6th, 1952, entitled *Un Médecin poursuivi pour ses Méthodes de Guérison* (Doctor prosecuted for his methods of treatment), describes the trial at Grasse, A.-M., of a qualified doctor, M. René Ropars for the illegal practise of medicine after having been struck off the register by the Council of the Order of Doctors for using radiesthetic methods. No complaints had been made by his patients who for the most part had been given up by other doctors, and fourteen of his successful cases gave evidence on his behalf. Nevertheless he was sentenced to pay a fine of 12,000 francs.

Un Radiesthésiste de Quillan fait d'Urepel (Basses-Pyrénées) la Capitale Européenne du Magnesium is the title of an article by Jean Maysonnave which appeared in *Sud-Ouest* of January 13th, 1952. The article is of particular interest as it describes in some detail the location by a radiesthetist of a deposit of magnesite (*giobertite*), that is, magnesium carbonate, first on a map and then on the site, and its early verification.

Magnesium, a rare metal and one of the most precious, was found in only three parts of Europe: Silesia, the Tyrol and Euboea. However the discovery of a deposit by Spanish engineers in the valley of Esteribar at the foot of the Pyrenees attracted the attention of M. de Ricci, who was engaged in the construction of dams for electrification in the north of Spain. He sent a group of geologists to the French Pyrenees to see whether the deposit extended to the northern slopes but after long patient search the result was negative.

M. de Ricci, dissatisfied with this report, then bethought him of radiesthesia and applied to M. Sibra, a prospector of Quillan in Aude, who had already been successful in discovering graphite mines by radiesthetic methods. M. Sibra sent for a 1:50,000 staff map and at Quillan, 500km. distant from the Pays Basque, after several days of study, marked on it the position of a deposit and its approximate depth. At the same time he indicated on the southern slope the locality exploited by the Spaniards, of which he had no previous knowledge.

It remained for him to verify his location in the valley of the Aldudes, so on July 13th, 1949, M. Sibra moved his office to an hotel at Urepel and then with his maps, compass and pendulum he took the Spainwards road to Urtiaga (the same which Napoleon used in 1808, the last section being paved by the Emperor's *Génie*). At barely 2½km. beyond the last houses in the village, on the Lohitcea estate, the pendulum gave favourable indications and in three hours he had discovered the locations of three deposits. A specimen he removed caused him some surprise as it was unlike that obtained in Spain.

It was not till 1952 that the group Raoul de Ricci decided to exploit the deposit under the direction of M. Sibra himself. Three places were opened up to the north-west of the road to Pampeluna but at first work was concentrated on the first deposit.

At this point the electro-chemical Association of Ugine, the only refinery of magnesium in France, intervened, sending to the site two representatives and a professor of geology at the Sorbonne. The latter, M. Young, declared that "geologically you should not have found magnesium but what you have discovered surpasses in purity all other ores which have been exploited hitherto."

This deposit in the valley of the Aldudes gave an average yield of 45 per cent., whereas 38 per cent. is usual. According to M. Sibra the deposits on the Spanish and French slopes are quite independent.

Experts having declared the surface deposit just revealed, which promised more than a million cubic metres, worthy of exploitation, the Francemag Company, one of several interested, undertook to explore the deposit in depth to see whether the quantity would justify the use of aerial transport as the road to the site was bad. Horizontal galleries 60m. long were made at a point 80m. lower down the slope, all of which proved to lie within the deposit, and the excavated ore was deposited in heaps at the entrance of the mine. The result so far justified expectations that it was decided not to exploit the other sites.

Such was the situation in January when a check occurred through lack of good communications. The nearest railway station is St. Etienne de Baigorry, 20km. away, from which the international road, so much used in the Peninsular War, leads to Pampeluna.

A.H.B.

RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

AUGUST

p. 225. Radiesthesia and the practice of medicine.—Paul Pollet a barrister-at-law in Antwerp, traces the legislation restricting the practice of medicine to a law passed in 1818. It is recalled that Pasteur, who injected serums and vaccines into his patients and was of the greatest assistance to doctors, was not a doctor himself. If he had lived today, not only would he have been arraigned and penalised for malpractice, but the doctors who assisted him would have been proceeded against under a new law of 1945. The writer goes on that sometimes one comes across doctors who have the courage to avow that the future of medicine lies with radiesthesia, despite the fact that doctors who practise radiesthesia themselves are condemned by their colleagues.

p. 229. An article* by the late J. L. Capes on a simple apparatus designed to generate different frequencies radiesthetically is reproduced.

p. 235. J. Martial tells a sad story of how a four-year-old child was murdered at Phalempin and her body eventually found buried in a yard close to her home. Meanwhile a number of radiesthetists sent in most misleading reports to the police that the child was alive, was to be found at this place and that, and so on. M. Martial strongly condemns reports of this kind and insists (very properly) that radiesthetists should only make reports after the most exhaustive tests, and only then when they could be made under conditions necessary for dependable radiesthetic work.

p. 239. J. Coulon writes on the terrestrial sources of fresh water, how water circulates round the world and in what ways purification takes place.

p. 244. An account is given of a radiesthetic "mental" prospection by M. Roger Caro, which was witnessed by a number of people, 58 of whom signed a declaration as to its success.

p. 247. Sharpening of razor blades. In a letter Lieut.-Colonel Stevelinck refers to a previous article by M. Jean Martial on the

* The English original is printed in this number of *Radio-Perception*.

pyramids and affirms from his own experience that razor blades can indeed be sharpened by placing them in a suitable position under a model pyramid. He explains how the molecules of the razor blade edge are set in a straight line, if the experiment is properly carried out. One face of the pyramid should face North magnetic, and underneath at a third of the pyramid's height the razor blades needing sharpening should be mounted on corks, orientated North-South magnetic. At a third of the height inside a pyramid of equilateral and quadrangular shape, there are concentrated all the lines of force of the pyramid, and it is here where mummification of living matter takes place. The sharpening effect will be completed in 12 days: the thinner the blade the less time taken. Gramophone needles can be treated in the same way.

p. 249. A meeting on September 7th, 1952, of the radiesthetic study circle of Aarschot is announced. The place of meeting was at Bergbos, Heyst-op-den-Berg, Belgium.

p. 250. Pierre Bories discusses the psychic faculty in human beings and believes that human beings can, through the employment of psychic energy, modify the material world. He quotes the case of one, 72-year-old Helen Keller, blind, deaf and mute since the age of eight months, who can hear what is said to her through the agency of her first finger and thumb. M. Bories defines the job of the radiesthetist as being to establish communication between himself and the elements which surround him.

p. 252. Radiesthesia and psychometry. Henri Souty tells us that the word "psychometry" was invented by an American doctor, Dr. Buchanan, and that it means etymologically "measure of the mind." He defines it as a measure of the mind of beings and things, or measure by a percipient mind of emanations from other minds. As an example of psychometry he quotes one given by Bozzano whereby a piece of enamel, which originally came from the tusk of a mastodon, enabled a sensitive, Mme Denton, to visualise a monster palaeozoic giant. It may be, the writer continues, that a radiesthetist is a psychometrist without knowing it, but his psychometrical powers may vary considerably with the individual.

SEPTEMBER

p. 257. Death of Henri Souty.—This article commemorates the passing of the Abbé Henri Souty, who died suddenly on July 4th and was buried at Agnes-le-Gandelin, Sarthe. Since the early days of *L.R.P.T.* he has always given the journal his support. An excellent radiesthetist himself, he was open to all aspects of the subject. As he liked to recall, he had obtained valuable indications with the pendulum in his personal researches, very often reconstructing figures and things of the past by radiesthetic drawing. A priest of great piety, he was also a learned scholar. His last article appeared in *L.R.P.T.* for August.

p. 259. In a letter P. Forsans describes how hens, which he owned, kept disappearing, until he recalled instructions he had studied at *L.R.P.T.* for beginners in pendulum work. With a tuft of down in one hand and his pendulum in the other he traced one bird, alive but wounded. In a similar way he found other birds in the vicinity and, when he asked the pendulum the cause of all the trouble, a neighbouring

house was indicated, where there was a dog. A fortnight later the dog was caught in the act of stealing a hen.

p. 261. "Clemens," writing from Vienna, describes a simple method of recording graphically the movements of the pendulum or divining rod. A glass needle is attached to the instrument, the needle itself being covered with tin foil or gold leaf, all except 2 sq. mm. of the point, which is exposed. The lens of a camera is set up 1½m. (5ft.) away and is exposed during the period of the reaction. Pendulum and divining rod movements are shown by white lines on a dark background, as illustrated.

p. 263. Excavations in the Upper Pyrenees.—The Society of the Quarrymen of Arrens undertook excavations at Argelès-Vidalos under the direction of the well-known radiesthetist, M. Roger Caro, who is also a member of the Society. The aim was to come to a decision on the early history of the commune of Vidalos. After researches on a plan, M. Caro led the expedition, which discovered old coins and pottery of archaeological interest. Evidence was provided of the passage of the Romans and the remains of a Roman camp.

p. 266. J. Coulon continues his articles on the occurrence of water both on and under the surface of the earth, its origins and qualities.

p. 270. Potability of water.—Mme Autrique, a faithful subscriber, affirms that the potability of water is a function of its bacterial content. She regards water containing from 0 to 10 bacteria per c.c. as being extremely pure, from 10 to 100 as very pure, 100 to 1,000 as pure, 1,000 to 10,000 as mediocre, and from 10,000 to 1,000,000 as definitely impure. However, it is pointed out in this note that the radiesthetist will also be able to take account of minerals in water, for (it is added) even traces of some metals can render water undesirable for drinking purposes.

p. 271. Replies are given to questions concerning the Capes "generator of waves," dealt with in *L.R.P.T.* last month (p. 229). There is also a note on a communication from an English reader, Mr. O. H. Browne (B.S.D.) on protection against harmful earth radiations who suggests the employment of newspaper. A thickness of eight to ten pages is necessary to afford adequate protection and the whole surface to be protected should be covered. If it is desired to protect a bed, the paper should be placed between the mattress and the sheets, or between the over- and under-mattress. Even so, the protecting powers of the paper will deteriorate quickly, and *L.R.P.T.* concludes that it will become impregnated quickly with the radiations, thus requiring its frequent replacement. It is suggested that coarse paper, such as is used for packing up parcels, would last longer. According to Mr. Browne only those people would be affected in any case whose vibrations were not in harmony with those of water, which explains why people are not equally affected by radiations coming up from underground. We might, however, add that what are generally described as harmful earth radiations or rays are not necessarily caused by water, and that it is sometimes water in conjunction with other influences which affects people adversely.

p. 272. Radiations from uranium. The story is told of how various members of a family suffered from ill-health after going to live in a house in Rue de Montignies, Charleroi, and how it was eventually decided that radiations from a thin uranium bed was the cause. Ferns

were found to dry up and blacken in the rooms thought to be affected, more quickly in the bedrooms of those whose health had suffered most. In the room of one member, the ferns were completely dried up in less than 20 minutes. This rapid drying and blackening of ferns is said to be a sure sign of the presence of uranium. The house was found to stand over ancient and very deep wells and on old fortifications. The uranium bed was said to be at a considerable depth.

p. 275. Several instances are given by J. Bauduin, of Valenciennes, of finding lost persons through radiesthesia at the request of the police. Socks of those lost proved reliable witnesses. M. Bauduin used plans for preliminary investigations.

p. 277. This is the seventh report of the Scientific Commission of Control of the Work of the Experimental Section of Radiesthesia, undertaken under the auspices of the Federation Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Cercles de Radiesthésie and submitted by Dr. L. Keffler (B.S.D.).

p. 283. Cases are quoted from journals whereby the practice of psycho-analysis, astrology and radiesthesia by non-medical practitioners has been called into question—not always to the disadvantage of the practitioners.

p. 285. Charles François refers to the strange case of some stones on the edge of a dried-up lake in California, which were found to have moved about 50m. (say 160ft.) quite by themselves and without any apparent reason, leaving tracks behind them. No natural explanation has been forthcoming. The writer recalls legends by which, for instance, the materials and tools collected on the site of a church (St. Brelade) to be built on the island of Jersey were, to all intents and purposes, miraculously removed to another site, where in fact the church was eventually built.

p. 287. Henri Meier (B.S.D.) relates various radiesthetic prospectations in Italy for the finding of water and archaeological remains.

OCTOBER

p. 289. Medical radiesthesia in France.—The French monthly review, *Santé d'Abord*, is quoted to the effect that a bill is to be put forward in the French Parliament with two objects, viz.: (1) To allow doctors to collaborate with radiesthetists whenever it seems that this may lead to a correct diagnosis or determine the correct treatment; (2) To ensure that under the above conditions the responsibility for treating the patient remains entirely that of the doctor, the work of the radiesthetic auxiliary being always under the doctor's control. We should mention at this point that the practice of healing by lay practitioners is prohibited in France, as it is in Belgium. The Editor of *L.R.P.T.* adds the hope that in his country (Belgium) parliamentary members will also be found ready to put forward similar proposals.

p. 291. Stock exchange prices.—W. Servranx puts forward the engaging idea that the trend of future prices of individual shares or stock exchange sections can be found by pendulum. The method is to take a graph of price movements over the past two years, let the pendulum move along the graph slowly up to the latest marking on the graph, and then concentrate on the future trend of prices. The pendulum will then trace out this trend so that the curve can be extended into the future.

p. 295. J. Bauduin tells how he assisted the police in arresting house-breakers with the help of the pendulum.

p. 297. Ch. François describes with the aid of a diagram a simple radiesthetic apparatus designed to determine the depth of water flows.

p. 299. Radiesthetic broadcasting.—By Major C. L. Cooper-Hunt, M.A., Ps.D. This is a translation of an article appearing in *The Pendulum* for September, 1952.

p. 301. Probabilities.—P. Borics describes tests which he and Mme Borics made on probabilities, including the method of dice-throwing.

p. 305. Self-healing treatment.—W. Herrinckx describes how, with the assistance of an anatomical chart, a photograph of himself and a box of crayons, he has discovered radiesthetically which of his organs were faulty, what colours were required to restore them to normal activity, and how he has been able to restore them to such activity by making magnetic passes over a coloured diagram of the organ affected placed on the photograph.

p. 308. J. Coulon concludes his articles on the sources of water in the world, and discourses on dowsing methods for the detection of underground streams, etc. V.D.W.

RIVISTA ITALIANA DI RADIESTESIA

Number two of the new *Rivista Italiana* covers the months from May to August inclusive. It begins with a life-size photo of Signor Caltè with his rod, under the caption "The Radar-man working for the Police." The references given do not, however, appear in this issue.

There is a three-page report of the important work of Signor Tosoni, of Udine, with map and photographs of the Alpine district of Mount Arvenis, where he has discovered two streams of thermal waters in the tourist zone of Ovaro. These waters are also radio-active and have been found to be of great therapeutical value. For this work of national value Signor Tosoni has been congratulated and thanked by the local authorities.

Valeria Peretti contributes an article on Precious Stones and Radiesthesia. After referring to ancient beliefs concerning these stones and their association with the Signs of the Zodiac, she summarises their chemical composition and the spatial net-work arrangement of their crystals with an account of the colours in different types and the electrical properties of crystals. It is noted what a vast difference there is between such crystals formed in the depths of the earth, and those which have been obtained in the crucibles of the chemist. The author, who has done much research work on colour in relation to Radiesthesia, points out how the colours of precious stones, like those of the different Star Types, vary according to their chemical composition, and that harmonious radiations from either source may influence for good both body and mind of man.

Dr. Vinci, under Medical Radiesthesia, gives further treatment to the subject of Allergy. It is pointed out with the aid of diagrams how the branches of the nervous system interact, particularly the autonomic where the sympathetic nervous system deals with the sub-

conscious and the para-sympathetic with the unconscious, while the central nervous system regulating consciousness has its seat in the cerebellum. All three systems connect up in the "bulb," which to-day has come to be regarded as of supreme importance. References in the previous issue have shown how frequently of late, in radiesthetic diagnosis of vague and incomprehensible maladies, a dys-function of this meeting-place in the brain was indicated. Allergy is regarded as the exaggerated reaction due to certain stimuli in the cells and this is caused by a special substance known as histamine. When too much of this is produced, trouble is caused in different organs and in the muscular system. Anti-histamines have been prepared to deal with this. If, as seems certain, allergic troubles are reflected in the "bulb," then dys-function in this area ought to be indicated to the radiesthetist with the aid of anatomical diagrams; this should be of valuable aid in the difficult work of diagnosis in the matter of allergy.

The harmful effects of Aluminium as a kitchen utensil is discussed by a former writer on the subject, who has carried out a further series of experiments by the Lesourd method. He shows how by the use of this apparatus he has found that the wave-length of aluminium and that of ailments prepared in aluminium ware are identical. The same applies to samples from patients suffering from several serious diseases—always the wave-length of aluminium. From this he concludes that this metal has modified the natural characteristics of these food-stuffs, transforming their health-giving fields into those characteristic of noxious impregnations.

The second lesson from Charlotteaux's work deals with the pendulum. Vicomte Henry de France's method of regulating the length of thread, and four simple but interesting exercises are given. Exercises, with photographs, are given in Teleradiesthesia and Psychic Radiesthesia, and solutions of those given in the previous issue. Franco Calvario writes on Radiesthesia in its application to agriculture in France and Italy, not only in the matter of soil-improvement and seed selection, but also in the selection and breeding of farm animals. "Lebba" is a review of an article in *Oltremare* describing the work of Père Bourdoux and his missionaries in Brazil and elsewhere for the cure or relief of leprosy by means of suitable remedies indicated by the pendulum. Valeria Peretti translates from an English source an article dealing with the pineal gland in the brain. The title "Seeing with the Brain" indicates the scope.

A very interesting instalment up to Chapter 5 of Valeria Peretti's radiesthetic romance completes the literary matter. There are many shorter articles dealing with various applications of Radiesthesia.

There is a very full account of the meetings and of the experimental work carried out by the Cespera. This includes the successful location of a missing prisoner of war, now known to be in Russia, and the recovery of an unhappy runaway youth from a town in France—both results worked out from photographs. Controlled experiments with potato tubers under the pyramid are reported; also demonstration by Dr. Vinci of his spherical coloured-light pendulum and its applications. A trio of experts give their findings of the effects of direct music as contrasted with that of the radio. Waves of Form dealt with by Signora Peretti.

B.C.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR RADIÄSTHESIE

VOL. IV, PARTS 3-4, MARCH-JUNE, 1952

Dr. Wetzel attacks the opinions expressed in the *Nassauische Neue Zeitung* of 20.2.1952 by a Dr. Werner, of the Government Medical Research Department at Dillenburg, who has publicly attacked the views held by so many that disease can be prevented by insulation.

Dr. H. Deibel, of Munich, gives detailed accounts, from witnesses, of 13 cases of lightning damage in the country east and north of Wiesbaden. This article is illustrated by some good small plates from photographs showing the damage; and also with ground plans showing the zones of reaction.

Count Matuschka contributes an article on the tracing of lost people, giving some of his successes and failures. He has done this with the help of maps, but has found this very difficult since the War, as so many are missing without trace, and the maps of districts in which they are suspected to be are so deficient. He ultimately found that most of his reliable conclusions were obtained when he had to hand a personal portrait, date of birth, whence and when the latest news, whence and when missing, and if possible handwriting of the missing person. He gives the obvious warning to those who may undertake this work that they should never say "that is so," but rather "my feelings tell me this."

The number concludes with various reviews and official reports of activities of the *Verband*.

PARTS 5-6, JULY-AUGUST, 1952

This number contains a preliminary account of the arrangements for the forthcoming Congress to be held from 22nd-25th August, 1952 at Passau, the birthplace of the *Nibelungenlied*, which appropriately enough, as Dr. Wetzel says, contains the following lines (rendered by him into modern German):—"the 'magic' lies thereunder, a little golden rod. He who understands may well be master over all men throughout the world." Some beautiful photographs of Passau are included. Notice is also given of an Austrian Congress to be held in Linz from 15th-17th August.

Dr. Wetzel again fulminates against insulating instruments for which extravagant, but according to him unjustified, claims have been made, which have done indescribable harm to the cause of research in radiesthesia.

Dr. Ernst Hartmann and Engineer Rudi Farenkopf publish a short account of apparatus designed by them to determine the "wave length" of a person under examination. Two forms of instrument are shown, both depending on the effect of an oscillograph of the subject under observation. In one the indicator is visible and in the other audible. They claim, by their apparatus, to represent the so-called "human aura" more clearly than has been done before.

Other short articles include an account by Franz Herndl of some phenomena observed by him, which lead him to the belief that there is a buried temple in Austria. By means of a dream he has been convinced that the temple belonged to a colony of Atlantians before the catastrophe. Dr. Wetzel says that he puts this before his readers for discussion without prejudice.

C.S.T.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

A Lang Earth Borer or one for a similar purpose, preferably 4 inches in diameter, for depths of 40-50 feet and suitable for checking findings, is required by a member on hire or purchase. Offers should be sent to Napier, Lionwood, Offham, Maidstone.

* * * *

Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3—The Radiesthesia Specialists—will be pleased to obtain any books or publications required. Special searches made for out-of-print books. Foreign works a speciality. Postal enquiries only. Send stamped addressed envelope for catalogue.

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Copies of *Elementary Radiesthesia*, 3/-, and hand-turned wooden pendulums, 3 6, can be obtained from F. A. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Also the *Pendulum*, a monthly review of Radiesthesia, subscription rate 20/- per annum.

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The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays and Lecture, 15/- the set.

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Price list and working instructions regarding Rules of Radiesthesia, Turenne's guaranteed indicating Witnesses, his Radium Ionic Health-Broadcasting Unit, water-purifying Catalyzer, Earth Ray Protection device, and other Continental inventors' appliances are obtainable from "Animal and Plant Studies" (Mr. Noel Macbeth), Fivehouses, Stock, Essex.

From the same source Correspondence Courses (stencilled papers with illustrations) are available: separate Courses on divining fundamentals, medical methods, Continental dowsing technique, map-reading with assessment of depth. Mr. Macbeth's "Beginner's Bulletins" (a development of *Pendulum Play*) are obtainable at 10/- post free, the set of 11. Write for free Notice "How to do things in Radiesthesia."

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Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béusse can be purchased from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, S.W.3, for 13/- post free. The Schumfell radio-magnetic detector described in the book can be purchased by members from the author, 37 Rue Rossini, Nice, A.M., France.

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